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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

4TH OR QUEEN'S

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

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BY COMMAND OF His late Majesty WILLIAM THE IVth

and under the Patronage of

Her Majesty the Queen

HISTORICAL RECORDS,

OF THE

British Army

Comprising the

History of every Regiment

IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

By Richard Cannon Esq.re

Adjutant Generals Office, Horse Guards.

London

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1837.

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
1st January, 1836.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.,

—— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

—— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

—— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

—— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

—— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PREFACE.

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the "London Gazette," from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under

their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the

country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have

served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit de Corps*—an attachment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, "firm as the rocks of their native shore;" and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers,—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE FOURTH,

OR,

THE QUEEN'S OWN REGIMENT

OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS:

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CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1685,

AND OF

ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO

1842.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A PLATE OF THE UNIFORM.

LONDON:
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THE FOURTH,

OR,

THE QUEEN'S OWN REGIMENT

OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS,

BEARS ON ITS GUIDONS AND APPOINTMENTS

THE WORDS

"TALAVERA,"	"ALBUHERA,"
"SALAMANCA,"	"VITTORIA,"
"TOULOUSE,"	"PENINSULA,"
"AFFGHANISTAN,"	"GHUZNEE;"

TO COMMEMORATE ITS SERVICES
IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE,
UNDER
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
FROM 1809 TO 1814;
AND
IN THE DOORANEE EMPIRE,
IN 1839.

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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE FOURTH,

OR,

THE QUEEN'S OWN REGIMENT

OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

FOUR months of tranquillity at home, and peace with foreign nations, followed the accession of King James II. to the throne; but in June, 1685, JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH, appeared as a competitor for the sovereignty, and raised an army in Devonshire, to support his pretensions to the crown. The king procured a grant from parliament, and augmented the number of his forces; and the overthrow of the rebel army at Sedgemoor, with the capture and execution of the Duke of Monmouth, followed in rapid succession. Among the forces raised on this occasion were upwards of seventy troops of horse, and eleven of dragoons; fifty-seven troops of horse constituted 1685

1685 nine regiments of cuirassiers, which, with one independent troop of light horse, were retained in the service; five troops of dragoons were added to the royals, and six were constituted a regiment, under Colonel Richard Hamilton, and sent to Ireland; the remaining troops were disbanded.

Previous to this period, the cavalry of the English army had consisted of heavy-armed cuirassiers on powerful horses, with a small portion of dragoons, on lighter horses, for advance and rear-guards, out-post duty, and detached services. The value of this *arme* was becoming more appreciated; and the king, being desirous of adding to the number of dragoons in his service, issued, on the 27th of July, commissions to the following gentlemen to raise troops for another regiment of dragoons, viz.:—HONORABLE JOHN BERKELEY, to rendezvous at Wincanton; THOMAS MAXWELL, at Shaftesbury; SIR JAMES PHILLIPS, at Shepton Mallet; SIR HUGH MIDDLETON, at Glastonbury; OLIVER ST. GEORGE, at Frome; ROBERT WITHE, at Warminster; HUGH WYNDHAM, at Ilchester; and JOHN BAPTIST BARON DE MOLE, at Bradford.

These eight troops were composed principally of men who had joined the king's standard during MONMOUTH'S rebellion; they were constituted a regiment, of which the HONORABLE JOHN BERKELEY was appointed colonel, and THOMAS MAXWELL lieutenant-colonel, by commissions dated the 17th

of July, 1685. This corps obtained the distin- 1685
guished title of the "PRINCESS ANNE OF DENMARK'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS," in honour of his Majesty's youngest daughter, afterwards QUEEN ANNE, who was married to the Prince George of Denmark; having been continued in the service of the crown to the present time, it now bears the title of the "FOURTH, OR THE QUEEN'S OWN REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS," and the transactions in which it has been engaged form the subject of the following pages.

Before its establishment was completed, the regiment was ordered to be reduced to six troops; the BARON DE MOLE'S troop was disbanded; and Captain ST. GEORGE'S troop was incorporated, with four troops from the royals and a newly-raised troop, into a regiment, commanded by the DUKE OF SOMERSET, which is now the *third*, or King's own, light dragoons.

The PRINCESS ANNE'S Dragoons were called from their country quarters to the metropolis in October; and, having been inspected by the king, complimented on their appearance, and encouraged to persevere in their attachment and fidelity to the crown, with promises of reward for good conduct, they were sent into Lancashire, and quartered at Manchester, Preston, Warrington, and Liverpool.

While stationed in the north, the establish- 1686

1686 ment was fixed by a warrant under the sign manual, dated 1st January, 1686, of which the following is an extract:—

THE PRINCESS ANNE'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.	P r diem
The Colonel, *as Colonel*, xii*s*., and iij horses, iij*s*. .	0 15 0
Lt.-Colonel, *as lieut.-col.*, viii*s*., and ij „ ij*s*. .	0 9 0
Major, who has no troop	1 0 0
Chaplaine	0 6 8
Chirurgion, iv*s*, and j horse to carry his chest, ij*s*. .	0 6 0
Adjutant, iv*s*., and j horse, j*s*. . . .	0 5 0
Quarter Master and Marshal in one person, iv*s*., and j horse, j*s*.	0 5 0
Gunsmith, iv*s*., and his servant, j*s*. .	0 5 0
	3 11 8

THE COLONEL'S TROOP.

The Colonel, as Captain, viii*s*., and iij horses, iij*s*.	0 11 0
Lieutenant iv*s*. ij „ ij*s*.	0 6 0
Cornet iii*s*. ij „ ij*s*.	0 5 0
Quarter Master for himself and horse . .	0 4 0
2 Serjeants, each xviii*d*., and ij*s*. for horses .	0 5 0
3 Corporals xii*d*. iij*s*. „ .	0 6 0
2 Drummers xii*d*. ij*s*. „ .	0 4 0
2 Hautboys xii*d*. ij*s*. „ .	0 4 0
50 Soldiers, each xviii*d*. for man and horse .	3 15 0
	6 0 0
Five troops more of the same numbers . .	30 0 0
Total	£39 11 8

Per annum £14,447 18*s*. 4*d*.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS. 1686

Colonel, Honorable John Berkeley.
Lieut.-Colonel, Thos. Maxwell. *Major*, Francis Hawley.

Captains.	*Lieutenants.*	*Cornets.*
Sir James Phillips	Nicholas Fortescue	Griffin May
Robert Withe	(Capt.-lieut.)	Robert Barkham
Sir H. Middleton	Matthew Belew	Robert Traine
Hugh Wyndham	John Winnell	Henry Gastion
	Giles Spicer	John Butler
	A. Harington	Charles St. Clair
	Edmund Mortimer	

Adjutant, Thomas Knox,—*Chirurgion*, John Oliver.
Chaplain, Samuel Pratt.

Great attention was paid to the training of the men and horses, and, in the summer of 1686, when BERKELEY'S troopers appeared at the camp on Hounslow heath, their discipline was admired by the king, who complimented the PRINCESS ANNE on the condition of her corps of dragoons.

Their appearance was also commended at the 1687
rendezvous of the army, on Hounslow heath, in June, 1687; and again in the summer of 1688, 1688
when King James had the mortification of discovering that his soldiers, whose warlike appearance and discipline were so generally admired, had as much aversion to Popery as his other subjects, and dismissed the regiments from the camp. Soon afterwards, while His Majesty and his popish counsellors were devising the subversion of the established religion, they learnt with dismay that the Prince of Orange was coming to

1688 England, with an army, to support the Protestant interest.

The PRINCESS ANNE'S dragoons were ordered from their quarters at Brentwood, and other towns, in Essex, to London, where they arrived in the beginning of November; and when the Dutch fleet had passed Dover, they proceeded, under the command of Major-General Sir John Fenwick, to Marlborough. When Viscount Cornbury, and a number of other officers, joined the Prince of Orange, with part of the blues, St. Alban's horse, and the royal dragoons, the PRINCESS ANNE'S dragoons were suddenly ordered from Marlborough to Salisbury.

Colonel Berkeley, having taken part with the cause of liberty and the Protestant religion, was succeeded in the colonelcy, by the lieut.-colonel, Thomas Maxwell.

The King joined the army to command his forces in person, but ascertaining that his Protestant officers and soldiers would not fight in the cause of Papacy, he returned to London, and afterwards fled to France, and the Prince of Orange ordered the PRINCESS ANNE'S dragoons to occupy quarters at Burford, in Oxfordshire; the Honorable John Berkeley was restored to the colonelcy; and Major Francis Hawley was appointed lieut.-colonel. Soon afterwards the title of "PRINCESS' ANNE'S REGIMENT" was dis-

continued, and the corps was distinguished by the 1688
name of its colonel.

The accession of William and Mary was fol- 1689
lowed by commotions which speedily brought the regiment into active service. The chivalrous Viscount Dundee refused to acknowledge the new government, and aroused the Scottish clans to arms, while the Duke of Gordon held the castle of Edinburgh in the interest of King James. BERKELEY'S dragoons were selected to proceed to the north, and arrived, together with Colchester's cuirassiers (now third dragoon guards), and the royal Scots dragoons (now Scots greys), in April, 1689, at Edinburgh, where the regiment remained a short time, forming part of the force employed in blockading the castle, while Major-General Mackay proceeded with a detachment of the army in quest of Dundee.

A thousand of the Macdonalds, under the laird of Keppoch, having joined the rebel commander, Major-General Mackay called to his aid six hundred foot of the Scots brigade in the Dutch service, under Colonel Ramsay; who was intimidated by the Athol men, and returned to Perth. The colonel was ordered to make a second attempt, and a troop of BERKELEY'S dragoons, with a hundred of Hastings (now thirteenth), and two hundred of Leven's (now twenty-fifth) foot, were added to his detachment. Immediately after-

1689 wards the remainder of the regiment was ordered forward by another route, to join Major-General Mackay, who had left Inverness and was retreating before the superior numbers of the clans; but on being joined by BERKELEY'S troopers and Lesley's musketeers (now fifteenth foot) on the 5th of June, he faced about to meet his pursuers, and the highlanders fled in turn.

Viscount Dundee halted on the domain of the laird of Grant, and occupying the woods and difficult passes, commenced plundering the country.

On approaching the banks of the *Spey*, thirty dragoons accompanied the laird of Grant towards his mansion, and, encountering a party of the clans, were sharply engaged in a skirmish. Major-General Mackay sent two troops of BERKELEY'S dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Hawley, and a party of Scots troopers, under Colonel Livingstone, across the Spey, who engaged, near a rocky hill, five hundred Macleans who had newly joined the rebel army. After a few shots the highlanders gave way, when the dragoons dismounted, and chased their opponents among the hills, where some sharp fighting took place, which ended in the flight of the highlanders. One hundred of the clans lay dead on the scene of conflict; a captain of Berkeley's regiment and six dragoons were killed; the conduct of the dragoons on this occasion was commended in the London Gazette.

Colonel Ramsay afterwards joined with his 1689
detachment, and the rebels took refuge in the wilds of Lochaber.

BERKELEY'S dragoons accompanied Major-General Mackay to Inverness, where they reposed a fortnight; they afterwards marched a few stages southward, and were placed in quarters while the major-general proceeded to Edinburgh. During the period they were refreshing their horses in comfortable cantonments, Major-General Mackay was defeated (27th July) at Killicrankie, and they were suddenly ordered to join the wreck of the royal army, which was soon enabled to resume offensive operations.

After several movements a detachment of Lanier's horse (now first dragoon guards) and BERKELEY'S dragoons, sent out to reconnoitre, encountered a body of rebels near *Forfar*, whom they charged and drove to the mountains with the loss of several men killed and others taken prisoners. Sir John Lanier advanced with his own regiment and BERKELEY'S dragoons to the entrance of the highlands, when a thousand of the clans, who had assembled at that point, made a precipitate retreat to the mountain fastnesses.

The clans, being harassed by the king's troops, separated, and several chiefs took the benefit of the indemnity and gave security for their conduct.

The presence of so numerous a body of troops

1689 being no longer required in Scotland, several corps proceeded to Ireland; but this regiment returned to England in September, and was quartered at Newark, Grantham, and Stamford.

1690 In the following year Colonel Berkeley succeeded, on the decease of his brother, to the dignity of VISCOUNT FITZHARDING, and the regiment was designated "FITZHARDING'S DRAGOONS."

1691 After passing two years in England, the regiment was ordered to proceed to the theatre of war in Belgium, where the forces of France were opposed by the confederates under the British monarch.

1692 It embarked in the beginning of 1692, and had the honour of serving the campaign of that year under the eye of its sovereign.

The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley; it took part in the operations of the army, and on the morning of the 3rd of August advanced to attack the enemy's position at *Steenkirk*. Having traversed the difficult grounds between the two armies, FITZHARDING'S dragoons arrived at the head of a defile, where a small plain opened in their front, and were commanded to take post on the right skirts of a wood, where the remainder of the cavalry of the right wing, and four infantry regiments, were also stationed. The action had been continued some time when FITZHARDING'S and Eppinger's (foreign) dragoons, being unable to advance on horseback,

in consequence of hedges and broken ground, 1692
were ordered to dismount and act as infantry. The two regiments were joined by a squadron of horse grenadier guards, led by the Honorable George (afterwards Earl) Cholmondeley, and, advancing to the attack with signal gallantry, drove a body of the enemy from its ground, and captured a standard from the Dauphin's dragoons, which was carried to the rear by one of Eppinger's men. The blaze of musketry was continued from behind the hedges without intermission, and the soldiers were engaged muzzle to muzzle. FITZHARDING'S dragoons fought manfully, and, screwing their daggers into the muzzles of their muskets, charged with great resolution. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley fell mortally wounded; Major Fox assumed the command, but was soon disabled by a musket-shot, and Captain Jackson and a number of private soldiers were also killed. The main body of the infantry being too far in the rear to afford timely aid to the leading corps, King William commanded a retreat. The regiment mounted, and the army withdrew from the field of battle, covered by the grenadiers.

The regiment passed the winter in West 693
Flanders, and on joining the army at Parck camp, in May, 1693, it was formed in brigade with the foreign regiments of Hesse Marowitz and Eppinger. Several movements and skirmishes were

1693 followed by the battle of *Landen*, on the 19th of July, 1693, when the regiment fought under the eye of its sovereign, and lost several men and horses. Being unable to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, His Majesty retreated, with the loss of his artillery, and many officers and men. FITZHARDING'S troopers were with the column which accompanied the King to Boutecheur, and proceeded on the following day to Terbank, near Louvain.

In August Viscount Fitzharding was succeeded in the command by the EARL OF ESSEX, and the regiment was distinguished by the title of "ESSEX'S DRAGOONS." When the army went into winter quarters, the regiment proceeded into barracks at Ghent, from whence several parties were detached to England to procure recruits.

1694 ESSEX'S regiment was reviewed by His Majesty, on the 10th of July, 1694; but the cavalry corps did not take their post in line until the King took possession of Mont St. André*, where a magnificent army, composed of the troops of several nations, was assembled under the British monarch, and ESSEX'S dragoons were formed in brigade with the regiments of Eppinger (foreign), Wynne (fifth), and Cunningham (seventh) dragoons, under

* *Mont St. André* is a celebrated military position in South Brabant, and is near the ground where the famous battle of Ramilies was fought on the 23rd of May, 1706.

the orders of Brigadier-General Wynne. The campaign was passed in long and toilsome marches, manœuvring, and a few slight skirmishes; and the regiment was stationed, during the succeeding winter, in cantonments among the Belgic peasantry, in the villages between Ghent and Sas-van-Ghent. 1694

In May, 1695, ESSEX'S dragoons joined the camp at Arseele, and were formed in brigade with the regiments of Wynne, Cunningham, and Dofp; they were reviewed by the King on the 31st of May, and "made a very gallant show, the "horses being in very good order, and the men "very well clothed and armed*." They were subsequently encamped at Beccelaer, near Ypres; and His Majesty, having notice of the enemy's design to attack the bread-waggons coming from Bruges, detached the EARL OF ESSEX, with five hundred dragoons, to meet the waggons at *Rouselaer*, and the Earl of Portland, with four squadrons, to intercept the French detachment. The dragoons dismounted, and attacked their opponents with spirit and resolution; the French attempted to form a barricade with waggons and carts, but were soon overpowered; many were killed, a captain and thirty men were taken prisoners, and the remainder escaped. The British dragoons had Lieutenant Webb and several men 1695

* D'Auvergne.

1695 killed; Brigadier-General Wynne died of his wounds; Captains Collings and Holgate were wounded and recovered.

When His Britannick Majesty undertook the siege of the important fortress of *Namur*, ESSEX's troopers formed part of the covering army under the Prince of Vaudemont, and were employed in several movements to prevent the raising of the siege. In August, they were encamped at Waterloo, subsequently nearer Namur, and in a few weeks after the surrender of the citadel, returned to their former cantonments among the Flemish peasantry.

1696 During the campaign of 1696, ESSEX's dragoons served with the army of Flanders, under the Prince of Vaudemont, and were employed in defensive operations for the preservation of Ghent, Bruges, and the maritime towns of Flanders: they passed the winter in the villages behind the Bruges canal.

1697 The regiment served the campaign of 1697 with the army of Brabant, commanded by King William in person, and was brigaded with Lloyd's (third), Ross's (fifth), and Miremont's dragoons. The regiment was employed in Brabant until hostilities were terminated by the treaty of Ryswick, when the British monarch saw his exertions for the good of Europe, and for the safety of the Protestant religion, followed by a treaty of peace.

Essex's dragoons marched to Flanders; during 1697
the winter they embarked for England, and
having landed at Harwich in the beginning of
January, 1698, proceeded into quarters in York- 1698
shire, where their numbers were reduced to the
peace establishment.

On the further reduction of the army in 1699, 1699
the Earl of Essex's regiment was ordered to
proceed to Ireland, where it arrived in the sum- 1700
mer of 1700, and remained nearly two years.

The violation of the stipulations of treaties by 1702
the ambitious Louis XIV., and the elevation of a
French prince, Philip, duke of Anjou, to the throne
of Spain, rekindled the flame of war in Europe;
when the first royal dragoons, second royal Scots,
(greys) and the fifth royal Irish dragoons, having
been selected to proceed on foreign service,
the Earl of Essex's troopers were ordered to
return to England, where they arrived on the
15th of March, 1702. The establishment was
again augmented, and the numbers fixed at six
troops of three officers, one quarter-master, two
serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, two
hautboys, and fifty-four troopers each.

The war commenced in the Netherlands, but 1703
it soon took a wider range, and extended to 1704
Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Spain; and in 1705
1706, a detachment of the regiment was selected 1706
to form part of an expedition, commanded by

1706 the Earl of Rivers, designed to make a descent in Guienne, and a number of French refugees were to accompany the troops for the purpose of penetrating into the Cevennes. If a revolt of the people should make it practicable for the troops to establish themselves in Guienne, the army was to be augmented, and the war carried on there; but the design was frustrated by contrary winds, and the Earl of Rivers was directed to proceed to the Peninsula. His Lordship arrived at Lisbon in October, and the troops were landed; but the British and Portuguese army having, during the preceding campaign, advanced to Madrid, and afterwards proceeded to Valencia and Catalonia, the Earl of Rivers re-embarked his
1707 detachment in January, 1707, and sailed to Alicant.

After a long and toilsome march across the country, ESSEX's dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES DORMER, joined the allied army under the orders of the Marquis las Minas and the Earl of Galway, and on the morning of the 25th of April they advanced to attack the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Berwick, at *Almanza*. They were brigaded with Guiscard's (French Protestants) and Carpenter's (now third) dragoons; the three corps brought five hundred and twenty men into the field.

On diverging into the plain of Almanza, where

the enemy appeared in order of battle, the FOURTH 1707
dragoons formed on the left of the first line, with the infantry regiments of Southwell and Wade (sixth and thirty-third) on their right. The enemy having a great superiority of numbers, a brigade of Portuguese horse was afterwards moved from the second line to the left of the English dragoons, to increase the front.

At three o'clock the British cavalry advanced to attack the French and Spanish horsemen, and Lieut.-Colonel DORMER, of ESSEX's dragoons, was directed to charge a French battery in his front, with his own and Carpenter's squadrons. Having passed some low ground at a swift pace, the dragoons began to ascend the eminence on which the guns were placed, and giving a loud shout, dashed sword in hand upon their adversaries. The artillery were instantly withdrawn, and as the dragoons pursued with earnestness, they were charged by a force of more than three times their own numbers, when a fierce sword-fight ensued, in which the English troopers were overpowered, and a dreadful massacre followed. Lieut.-Colonel Dormer, Cornet Owen, and many men of the regiment, fell mortally wounded; the remainder withdrew, fighting, and the pursuing French troopers were checked by the fire of Southwell's and Wade's musketeers: the shattered British squadrons renewed the charge, and drove back

1707 the enemy. The action extended along the front and became general; the British and Dutch infantry forced the enemy's centre: but the Portuguese cavalry on the right fled in a panic, and the infantry on that flank, being thus abandoned, were broken and nearly annihilated. The right being overpowered, the enemy bent all his force against the centre and left, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, which ended in the defeat of the allied army with very severe loss. The Earl of Galway made good his retreat with a few horsemen; and the infantry of the centre, after retiring to the woody hills of Caudete, were forced to surrender prisoners of war.

The few officers and private troopers who escaped from the field of battle, retired behind the mountains to the strong town of Alcira, on the river Xucar, where the wreck of the allied army was assembled. ESSEX's dragoons were subsequently in position behind the Ebro, from whence they retired to Tarragona, and afterwards removed to Las Borgues. Their numbers being considerably reduced, and their horses exhausted, they were sent into village cantonments.

1708 During the winter, the men and horses fit for duty were transferred to the royal dragoons and other cavalry corps in Spain, and the officers returned to England, where they arrived in May, 1708. At the same time the establishment was

augmented to sixty private men per troop. Previous to their arrival, the remainder of the regiment had marched northwards, to oppose the menaced invasion of Scotland by a French force, which had in view the placing of the Pretender on the British throne. 1708

When the French fleet had been chased from the Scottish shores by the British navy, Essex's dragoons halted in Yorkshire; they afterwards returned to the south, and recruiting parties were sent out to complete the augmentation as speedily as possible.

During the summer the regiment proceeded to the Isle of Wight, and was held in readiness to embark with an expedition designed to co-operate with the forces under General de Tilly, in an incursion into Picardy; and, when De Tilly was recalled, an attempt on the French coast opposite England was resolved upon. Essex's and Carpenter's (third) dragoons, with the foot regiments of Livesay (twelfth), Farrington (twenty-ninth), Hamilton (thirty-fourth), Dormer, Johnson, Moor, Caulfield, Townshend, and Wynne, were reviewed by Major-General Erle, previous to embarking, and the cavalry transports being wind-bound in the Downs, the dragoons marched to Dover. The fleet put to sea, and after menacing the French coast at several points, proceeded towards Dover; the dragoons, having embarked, joined

1708 the expedition on the 9th of August. The coast of France off La Hogue was menaced with a descent, and also the vicinity of Cherburg, and considerable alarm was occasioned; but no landing took place. The fleet returned to Spithead; the dragoons landed at Portsmouth in the beginning of September, and the infantry regiments proceeded to Ostend, and were of great service to the army, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, in the forwarding of supplies for carrying on the siege of the important fortress of Lisle.

1710 The decease of the Earl of Essex having taken place in January, 1710, Queen Anne directed the command of the regiment to be conferred on Colonel Hill, brother to Mrs. Masham, a female in the Queen's establishment, who had recently experienced much kindness from Her Majesty, and was a rival in royal favour with the Duchess of Marlborough. Mrs. Masham was accused of an improper interference in public affairs, and the Duke of Marlborough resolved to resign the command of the army rather than submit to the interference of one of the Queen's female attendants in the disposal of commissions. He first represented the prejudice it would be to the service to promote so young an officer before others of longer service, of higher rank, and equally distinguished merit; and find-

ing Her Majesty inflexible, he withdrew from 1710
the court. Great excitement followed. "Go-
"dolphin and the whig Lords continued to im-
"portune the Queen; and Mr. Secretary Boyle
"had the courage to declare, that if the Duke of
"Marlborough retired, her crown was at stake.
"Even many, who secretly caballed with Harley,
"ventured to suggest the danger of compelling
"the general to retire at so critical a juncture.
"At the same time the agitation of the public
"mind increasing, and hints being thrown out in
"the house of commons, that not only some
"motion would be brought against the favorite,
"but that an attempt would be made to suspend
"the supplies, the obstinacy of the Queen was
"shaken*." Her Majesty summoned Lord Go-
dolphin to her presence, and declared her deter-
mination not to insist on the disposal of the
regiment to Colonel Hill; and the Duke of
Marlborough returned to court. The colonelcy
of the regiment remained vacant several weeks,
and was conferred in April on a gallant and meri-
torious officer who had signalized himself in the
Netherlands, Lieutenant-General SIR RICHARD
TEMPLE, afterwards VISCOUNT COBHAM.

In the beginning of 1711, the regiment, bear- 1711
ing the designation of "TEMPLE'S DRAGOONS,"

* COXE'S *Life of John Duke of Marlborough.*

1711 having proceeded to the north, received orders to embark at Leith for foreign service; it proceeded to that port; but the order was countermanded, and it remained in Scotland.

1712 Queen Anne having changed her ministry, the government pursued a course of policy which the colonel of this regiment, and several other general officers who were warm advocates for the Protestant succession, and for the interests of the confederate states, deemed it their duty to oppose;

1713 SIR RICHARD TEMPLE was consequently removed from the colonelcy of the regiment, which remained vacant from April, 1713, until October following, when it was conferred on Major-General WILLIAM EVANS.

At the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, the establishment was reduced, and the regiment was selected to proceed to Ireland, to replace some newly-raised dragoons which were ordered to be disbanded on the reduction of the general establishment of the army.

1714 The regiment remained in Ireland until the
1715 autumn of 1715, when the EARL OF MAR having erected the Pretender's standard in the Highlands, and summoned the disaffected clans to arms, it was ordered to proceed to Scotland, to take part in the suppression of this rebellion.

EVANS' dragoons landed on the west coast of Scotland in October, and were immediately

ordered to join the camp at Stirling, where they 1715
arrived in the early part of November.

On the receipt of information of the Earl of Mar's design to cross the Forth and penetrate into England, the Duke of Argyle advanced from Stirling to the vicinity of *Dumblain*, and on Sunday, the 13th of November, a general engagement took place.

The Scots greys, EVANS', and a squadron of Stair's (sixth) dragoons, were formed on the right of the royal army; although the enemy's extended lines proved their numbers to be very superior to the King's troops, yet the cavalry on the right confronted a host of foes with singular firmness. The greys and EVANS' troopers commenced the action by a gallant charge against the left of the rebel host, and the Inniskilling dragoons joined in the attack with equal spirit and resolution. The opposing horsemen resisted with firmness, but were speedily broken and chased from their ground with great loss. The highlanders on the left gave way and fled, and the royal troopers pursued their opponents with great vigour. The rebel bands rallied; but were speedily broken, and the dragoons, flushed with success, confident in their own prowess, and eager to acquire honour and renown, dashed furiously upon the shattered ranks of their opponents, and drove them with a terrible slaughter across the

1715 river Allan. The victorious troopers halted upon the brink of the stream, and while awaiting orders, they had the mortification to learn that the left wing of their own army was defeated by the rebels. Thus each commander had a wing victorious and a wing defeated, and they both claimed the victory; but the result of the action was in favour of the royalists, who captured several standards, colours, and pieces of artillery, and prevented the march of the rebels southward. The greys and EVANS' dragoons were highly commended for their valour and good conduct by the Duke of Argyle, who was a spectator of their gallantry. The dauntless manner in which they charged the superior numbers of their opponents, was also lauded in the accounts of the battle published at the time. In the *London Gazette* it was stated, that "Portmore's and EVANS' dra-" goons drove the rebels before them with great " slaughter for two miles."

The two regiments withdrew from the banks of the river Allan to the ground on which they had formed in the morning, and afterwards returned to the camp at Stirling.

The conduct of the colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-General EVANS, was applauded; he was on the right of the army with his regiment, had his horse killed under him, and received a sabre wound on the head. Lieutenant-Colonel

Hawley was shot in the shoulder; Captain Far- 1715
rier had his thigh-bone broken; and the regiment had also one cornet and four private dragoons killed.

The Pretender afterwards arrived in Scotland, 1716
but the hopes, which his presence had inspired, were soon allayed. The Duke of Argyle having received reinforcements from England, advanced, on the 29th of January, 1716, for Perth; and EVANS' troopers were engaged in toilsome marches over snow and ice. The Pretender, and the leaders in the rebellion, fled to the continent, and the clans being thus forsaken, separated to their homes.

The rebellion being suppressed, the regiment was stationed for a short time at Montrose; when the men and horses were refreshed, it returned to England, and occupied quarters in Berkshire. In July it was reviewed near Farnham by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George II., who expressed his approbation of its appearance and discipline.

During the following winter EVANS' dragoons 1717
marched to the north of England, and were stationed in various parts of Durham, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, until April, 1718, when they pro- 1718
ceeded into quarters in Cumberland. In 1719 1719
they marched southward, and a detachment was employed on coast duty in Kent.

1720 The year 1720 was passed by EVANS's dra-
1721 goons at York; in 1721 they proceeded to Scotland; but returned to England in the following spring, and were encamped during the summer of
1722 1722 on Salisbury plain, where they were reviewed by King George I. and the Prince of Wales on the 30th of August, and afterwards furnished a detachment to escort His Majesty towards Portsmouth.

1723 In the summer of 1723, the regiment was encamped near Wells, in Somersetshire, and it continued on home service during the remainder of the reign of King George I.

1727 After the accession of King George II., the regiment was stationed in the south of England,
1728 and was reviewed in brigade with Churchill's (tenth) dragoons, on Hounslow heath, on the 4th of May, 1728, by His Majesty. The two regiments are reported to have made "a very fine "appearance," and to have received the expression of the King's approbation.

1733 In August, 1733, Lieutenant-General Evans was removed to the Queen's regiment of horse, now second dragoon guards. The colonelcy re-
1735 mained vacant until the 13th of May, 1735, when it was conferred on SIR ROBERT RICH, Baronet, from the first troop of horse grenadier guards.

1737 The regiment remained in Great Britain: in 1737 its establishment was six troops, of forty-nine

private men each. Hostilities having commenced 1737
with Spain, in 1739, an augmentation of one 1739
serjeant and ten men was made to each troop.

During the summer of 1740, the regiment 1740
was encamped in Windsor forest, under Lieutenant-General Honeywood.

The decease of the Emperor, Charles VI., took place this year, and the opposition made to the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, to the kingdoms of Hungaria and Bohemia, rekindled the flame of war on the continent.

In the summer of 1742, the regiment pro- 1742
ceeded to Flanders, with the army commanded by Field Marshal the Earl of Stair, to support the interests of the house of Austria against the aggressions of France and Bavaria.

In January, 1743, Sir Robert Rich's dra- 1743
goons advanced with the army for Germany, and were encamped a short time at Hochst, and afterwards near Aschaffenberg, where King George II. and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland joined the army.

Leaving Aschaffenberg on the morning of the 26th of June, 1743, (O. S.) the army crossed the Maine, and moved along the plain between the river and the mountains towards Hanau, to effect a junction with a body of Hanoverians and Hessians. The French, commanded by Marshal Noailles, crossed the river and took post near

1743 DETTINGEN, and this movement brought on an engagement, in which this regiment had the honour to take part. The French occupied a most advantageous position between the river and the mountains; but being eager for the attack, the princes and noblemen at the head of the household troops quitted their strong ground to charge their adversaries. The British infantry evinced signal gallantry, and the cavalry engaged the French cuirassiers with equal intrepidity, and proved triumphant. A complete victory was gained, and the enemy was driven across the Maine with great loss. "Thus ended a day in "which the bravery of our troops cannot be too "much commended. Our infantry gained ground "from the beginning, until they were masters of "the field. Our cavalry sustained for eight or "nine hours, a most severe cannonade, and then "attacked the French household troops, who, to "do them justice, supported the ancient reputa- "tion of their corps with great bravery*."

SIR ROBERT RICH's dragoons lost one serjeant, three men, and thirty-nine horses, killed; and one serjeant, five men, and eight horses wounded. The officers and men passed the night after the battle in bivouac near the scene of conflict, and on the following day continued their march to Hanau.

* *London Gazette.*

The regiment subsequently crossed the Rhine, 1743
and was engaged in operations in West Germany; but returned to Flanders in the autumn, and passed the winter among the Belgians.

After quitting its winter quarters, in the 1744
spring of 1744, the regiment joined the main army, and was engaged in operations in Brabant and Flanders. No general engagement occurred, and after penetrating the French territory as far as Lisle, and laying the country under contribution, the troops returned to their former station.

In the spring of 1745 the French monarch 1745
appeared in the Netherlands, with an immense force, and besieged Tournay; and when the Duke of Cumberland advanced to attack the besieging army, SIR ROBERT RICH'S dragoons were left in quarters in Brabant. After the disastrous battle of Fontenoy the allies retreated to Aeth, and subsequently encamped on the plains of Lessines, where SIR ROBERT RICH'S troopers and several other corps joined the army.

After taking part in several movements, the regiment was detached to Alost, under Lieut.-General Baron de Molck, and on the 8th of July, it was selected to proceed to Ghent to reinforce the garrison of that fortress. The troops appointed for this service were SIR ROBERT RICH'S dragoons, one hundred Hanoverian hussars, five

1745 squadrons of Austrian and Hanoverian dragoons, and three battalions of British foot.

As this detachment was advancing along the causeway near the priory of *Melle, (Pas du Mésle,)* on the 9th of July, it was suddenly assailed by a volley from two batteries near the priory, and the next moment from ten to fifteen thousand French, who had lain concealed among the trees, &c., sprang forward and surrounded the detachment. Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, and the first battalion of the royals, being in front with the Baron de Molck, raised a loud shout and rushed forward upon their adversaries. The brave dragoons "fought like furies*." The Scots foot evinced equal valour and resolution, and, after a sharp struggle, in which many officers and soldiers were killed, wounded, and made prisoners, the wreck of the two regiments forced their way through the enemy and continued their route to Ghent. The remainder of the detachment, commanded by Brigadier-General Bligh, faced about; the officers and men throwing themselves into the wood, attacked their adversaries with signal gallantry, and forcing their passage through the crowds of opponents, effected their retreat to Dendermond. In the account of this action published at the time, it was stated, that "our troops behaved with

* Account of the action at Melle published at the time.

incredible bravery, and have acquired immortal 1745
honour." This regiment suffered severely; no record of the number killed and wounded has been found, but it is stated that only thirty-nine troopers escaped unhurt. According to the War Office records, the regiment lost two hundred and fifty-five horses on this occasion.

An immense French force approached Ghent, the Baron de Molck retreated to Sas-van-Ghent, and when this regiment rejoined the army, it only formed one very small squadron.

In the autumn of this year another rebellion broke out in Scotland, and Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, appeared at the head of the highland clans. Several corps returned to England: RICH'S dragoons quitted Flanders during the winter, and landing at Purfleet on the 4th of December, marched to Ingatestone and Chelmsford, and subsequently to Barnet, from whence the dismounted men proceeded to the Tower. At the same time every possible endeavour was made to recruit its diminished numbers.

SIR ROBERT RICH'S dragoons returned to 1746
Ingatestone, Chelmsford, &c., in January, 1746, and were quartered at these places during the remainder of the year. Meanwhile the war had been continued on the continent, and such success had attended the recruiting of this regiment, that in February, 1747, it once more embarked at Gravesend for foreign service.

1747 Having joined the army commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Sir Robert Rich's dragoons were employed in operations near the frontiers of Holland, for the preservation of Maestricht, Bergen-op-zoom, &c. The French commander, Marshal Saxe, having great superiority of numbers, advanced with the view of besieging the important fortress of Maestricht; and the allied army manœuvred to cover this celebrated city, which had often been a theatre for the display of British valour*.

On the morning of the 1st of July, as the allied army was about to advance through one of the valleys in the province of Liege, two French columns were discovered ascending some heights which commanded the line of march. The dragoons galloped forward, but before they could gain the hills, the enemy was in position on the summit. The cavalry formed line on the plain at the foot of the heights; the infantry in order of battle occupied the villages in the valley; the day was passed in skirmishing and cannonading, and during the night the soldiers remained under arms.

At ten o'clock on the following morning, the French artillery opened a tremendous fire, and

* See the Records of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Foot.

several battalions attacked the village of *Val.* 1747
After a protracted struggle this post was carried, but was speedily re-captured: the enemy sending fresh troops, the village was lost and won several times, and at length the French army gained considerable advantage.

During the early part of the action, SIR ROBERT RICH'S troopers were formed in column, and were spectators of the contest; but as the tide of success began to flow in favour of the enemy, they were ordered forward. The gallant Sir John Ligonier placed himself at the head of the British dragoons, and led them to the charge. The first line of opponents was instantly broken; the brave troopers galloped forward, and a second line was speedily overthrown. The British horsemen, mixing fiercely with the French cavalry, used their broad swords with terrible execution, but, pursuing too far, they received the fire of a battalion of French infantry posted in some low grounds behind a hedge. The undaunted dragoons instantly attacked and routed the infantry; but, being charged by a new line of combatants, they were forced to retreat, and their commander, Sir John Ligonier, was taken prisoner; they, however, brought off several standards which they had captured from the French cavalry.

The French having, by their superior numbers, succeeded in forcing the line, the Duke of Cum-

1747 berland ordered a retreat, and the army withdrew to Maestricht.

The conduct of the regiment at the battle of *Val* was highly commended. In an account of this action by an officer of the artillery, it was stated—"The Scots' greys, SIR ROBERT RICH'S, "Rothes, and the Duke's dragoons, with a body "of hussars, gave the French cavalry a pro- "digious stroke, and took several standards; "but the enemy, by superior numbers, obliged "them to retreat. This day's action is looked "upon as most glorious, on the part of the allies "who were engaged." In another account it was stated, "Our cavalry, led on by Sir John Ligonier, "charged the French cavalry with such success "that they overthrew all before them."

The regiment lost on this occasion, two men killed; eight wounded; and had Cornet Simpson, Quarter-Master Goodwin, eight men and twenty-seven horses missing.

The remainder of the campaign was passed in watching the movements of the enemy, and in skirmishing; in the autumn the regiment went into cantonments among the Dutch peasantry.

1748 SIR ROBERT RICH'S dragoons again took the field in the spring of 1748; meanwhile the enemy besieged Maestricht. Articles for a treaty of peace were agreed upon at Aix-la-Chapelle; a suspension of hostilities took place; and the regiment went into cantonments.

The regiment returned to England during the winter of 1748-9; its establishment was reduced to two hundred and eighty-five officers and men; and it was employed on home service during the following sixty years. In 1750 it was stationed in Scotland. 1748 1749 1750

In 1751, a royal warrant was issued for regulating the clothing, standards, and colours of the British forces, in which this regiment was regularly numbered the "FOURTH DRAGOONS." The following particulars relative to the uniform and guidons of the regiment, have been extracted from this regulation:— 1751

COATS,—scarlet, double-breasted, without lappels, lined with *green;* slit sleeves turned up with green; the button-holes worked with narrow white lace; the buttons of white metal, set on two and two; a long slash pocket in each skirt; and a white worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

WAISTCOAT AND BREECHES,—green.

HATS,—bound with silver lace, and ornamented with a white metal loop, and a black cockade.

BOOTS,—reaching to the knee.

CLOAK,—of scarlet cloth, with a green collar, and lined with green shalloon; the buttons set on two and two upon white frogs, or loops, with a blue stripe down the centre.

1751 HORSE FURNITURE,—of green cloth; the holster-caps and housings having a border of broad white lace, with a blue stripe down the centre; IV. D. embroidered upon the housings, on a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles; the King's cipher, with the crown over it, embroidered upon the holster-caps; and beneath the cipher IV. D. in silver characters.

OFFICERS—distinguished by silver lace; their coats and waistcoats bound with silver embroidery; the button-holes worked with silver; and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

QUARTER-MASTERS—to wear a crimson sash round their waists.

SERJEANTS—to have narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder-straps; silver shoulder-knots or aiguillettes, and green and blue worsted sashes tied round the waist.

DRUMMERS and HAUTBOYS—clothed in green coats lined with scarlet, and ornamented with white lace with a blue stripe down the centre; their waistcoats and breeches of scarlet cloth.

GUIDONS.—The first or King's guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with silver; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined and crown over them, with the motto *Dieu et mon Droit* underneath: the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and IV. D. in silver characters on a green ground in a compart-

ment in the second and third corners. The 1751
second and third guidons to be of green silk, in the centre the rank of the regiment within the garter on a crimson ground: the white horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments, and IV. D. within a wreath of roses and thistles upon a scarlet ground in the second and third compartments.

The FOURTH dragoons returned to South 1752
Britain in 1752.

A misunderstanding with France, relative to 1755
the extent of the British possessions in North America, giving indication of an approaching war, an augmentation of six serjeants and ninety men was made to the establishment in 1755; and soon afterwards a *seventh troop*, mounted and equipped as *light dragoons*, was added to the regiment, on the same principle as light companies to regiments of infantry. The light troop consisted in the first instance of seventy-one officers and men; and in 1756 it was augmented to one 1756
hundred.

During the summer of 1757, when the French 1757
monarch made formidable preparations for the nvasion of England, extensive encampments were formed on Barham downs, at Chatham, Dorchester, and on the Isle of Wight; and the FOURTH dragoons, together with the third dragoon guards, and first, third, sixth, and eleventh dragoons, were

1757 encamped on Salisbury plain, under the command of Lieutenant-General Hawley.

1758 After the camp was broken up, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Scotland; from whence the light troop was detached in the summer of 1758 to the south of England, to perform coast duty during the absence of the brigade of light cavalry, on an expedition against the coast of France, under the command of Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

1759 The regiment remained in Scotland during the summer of 1759, and, a British army having been sent to Germany, its establishment was fur-
1760 ther augmented. Returning to the south in the following year, it was stationed near the metropolis.

After the accession of King George III., His Majesty commanded the travelling escort duty, which had usually been performed by the life guards, heavy horse, and dragoon guards, to be taken by the light dragoons; the light troops of the third and FOURTH dragoons had the honour to be first employed on this duty, and on the 15th of November they furnished orderlies at the Horse Guards.

1763 At the conclusion of the peace, in 1763, the light troop was disbanded: the remaining six troops were reduced to twenty-eight private men each; and eight men per troop were equipped as light dragoons, and mounted on small horses for skirmishing and other light services.

In 1764, the FOURTH dragoons were again stationed in Scotland. While in that part of the kingdom an order was received for the officers and men to wear epaulettes on the left shoulder instead of aiguilletes; the jacked leather boots were replaced by others of a lighter description; the colour of the waistcoats and breeches was changed from green to white; and directions were given for mounting the regiment on long-tailed horses. 1764

The regiment returned to England in 1765; and was reviewed on the 11th of May, 1767, on Wimbledon common, by King George III., who was pleased to express his royal approbation of its appearance and discipline. 1765 1767

On the decease of Field Marshal Sir Robert Rich, Baronet, the colonelcy was conferred on Major-General the Honorable Henry Seymour Conway, by commission dated the 3rd of February, 1768. 1768

After passing five years in England, the regiment proceeded to Scotland in the spring of 1770; and in October of the same year Major-General Benjamin Carpenter was appointed to the colonelcy, in succession to General Conway, removed to the royal horse guards. 1770

Leaving Scotland in the spring of 1771, the regiment was stationed in Staffordshire and Warwickshire; and afterwards proceeding to the vici- 1771

1773 nity of the metropolis, was reviewed by His Majesty on the 29th of May, 1773, in Richmond park.

1776 The regiment was again stationed in Scotland
1777 in 1776; and returned to England in the follow-
1778 ing year. In 1778, the courts of France and Spain having taken part with the United States of North America, in their resistance to the authority of the British crown, an augmentation was made to the establishment, and the regiment was encamped at Bury St. Edmunds, together with the third, seventh, and tenth dragoons, and two regiments of militia, under the orders of Major-General Wade.

1779 In 1779 the men of the regiment equipped as light dragoons were incorporated, with those of the first and second dragoon guards and tenth dragoons, into a regiment, which was numbered the nineteenth light dragoons.

1780 When the riots, which followed the removal, by act of parliament, of certain restrictions from His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, broke out in London, in the early part of June, 1780, the regiment was quartered at Canterbury. At nine o'clock on the evening of the 5th of June, an express left the Horse Guards for the regiment to proceed to London with all possible expedition, consistent with the preservation of the efficiency of the men and horses, and at nine

o'clock on the following evening, it was on duty 1780
in the borough of Southwark, in a perfectly efficient state, to the great credit of the corps, and to the astonishment of the military and other public authorities. The regiment performed much arduous duty during these alarming tumults, which were not suppressed until after about three hundred rioters had lost their lives; and His Majesty's approbation of its conduct was conveyed to the corps in the most flattering terms.

The establishment was two hundred and 1783
eighty-six officers and soldiers; but at the termination of the American war in 1783, the numbers of the regiment were reduced to two hundred and thirty-one officers and men.

The FOURTH dragoons proceeded to Scotland 1785
in the spring of 1785; and returned to England
in 1786. 1786

On the 9th of March, 1788, the colonelcy was 1788
conferred on General JOHN LORD HOWARD, from the horse grenadier guards, in succession to General Benjamin Carpenter, deceased.

In June of the same year King George III. conferred on the regiment the distinguished title of "THE QUEEN'S OWN REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS*."

"*Adjutant-General's Office,*

* "MY LORD, "*23rd June*, 1788.

"Having been honoured with His Majesty's orders to "make known his royal pleasure, that the Fourth Regiment

1789 The regiment occupied quarters in Lincoln-
1790 shire, and Northumberland, until the summer of
1791 1791, when it proceeded to Scotland, and was stationed for two years at Dunse, Haddington, Musselburgh, Dalkeith, and Inveresk. In Sep-
1793 tember, 1793, the head-quarters marched to Perth, with detached troops at Hamilton, Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Stirling.

1794 On the breaking out of the war of the French revolution, the establishment was gradually augmented to nine troops, of fifty-four men each, with an additional lieutenant-colonel and major.

1795 Six troops marched to the camp at West Barnes, near Dunbar, in June, 1795, and three to that at Musselburgh Links. In August, the regiment joined the great encampment in Northumberland, and was posted on the coast near Whitley, a little to the north of Tynemouth. Sixteen thousand men were assembled at this

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" of Dragoons, under your Lordship's command, shall in future " bear the additional title of *The Queen's Own* Regiment of " Dragoons, I have, in obedience thereto, signified the same " to the Secretary at War, so that it may be inserted in the " printed lists of the army, and to the office of the Comptroller " of the army accounts. Your Lordship will of course com- " municate His Majesty's orders on this occasion to the Com- " manding Officer of the regiment at quarters.

" I am, &c.,

" WILLIAM FAWCETT,

" *Adjutant-General.*

" *General John Lord Howard, K.B.,*
" *Colonel of the Fourth Dragoons.*"

camp, and reviewed by His Royal Highness the 1795
Duke of York in the autumn. On the 16th of
October the regiment marched into quarters at
Newcastle, from whence it was removed to Bir-
mingham, in September following. 1796

On the 1st of June, 1797, General Sir Robert 1797
Sloper, K.B., was appointed colonel of the regi-
ment, from the fourteenth dragoons, in succession
to Field Marshal Lord Howard, deceased.

In the autumn of this year the head-quarters
were removed to Ipswich; in October, 1798, to 1798
Stamford; in July, 1799, to Nottingham; and in 1799
September of the same year to Birmingham.

The head-quarters were removed to Manchester 1800
in April, 1800, and the establishment was aug-
mented to ten troops; in the summer of 1801 the 1801
regiment proceeded to Newcastle, with detached
troops at Durham and Morpeth; and in Septem-
ber, 1802, it marched to Canterbury. 1802

At the conclusion of the peace of Amiens the
establishment was reduced to eight troops of five
hundred and twenty-three officers and soldiers.

On the decease of General Sir Robert Sloper,
K.B., King George III., conferred the colonelcy
of the regiment on General Guy Lord Dorchester,
by commission dated the 14th of August, 1802.

Hostilities having recommenced with the
French republic in 1803, the establishment was 1803
again augmented to five hundred and sixty rank
and file in March of that year, and in June fol-

1803 lowing to six hundred and forty rank and file: the regiment proceeded on the 3rd of October to Brighton and Lewes, and was held in constant readiness to repel the invasion menaced by Bonaparte, whose numerous legions were assembled on the opposite coast.

1804 In the winter of 1803-4, the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons commenced occupying the new hut-barracks at Lewes, as fast as they were completed, and suffered much sickness in consequence: the French army was held in readiness to invade Britain, but Bonaparte was intimidated by the formidable preparations made for his reception. His forces continued at Boulogne. The French nation conferred upon him the dignity of EM-
1805 PEROR; in 1805 he was crowned King of Italy, and added Genoa to his dominions. This was followed by hostilities between him and Austria; Russia also concurred in the opposition to the new Emperor Napoleon, and the French army was hurried from Boulogne to crush the coalition forming against its unprincipled leader.

The QUEEN'S OWN dragoons were augmented from eight to ten troops, consisting of one thousand rank and file, on the 25th of March, 1805: they left the hut-barracks at Lewes in October, for cantonments at Chichester and Arundel; and the establishment was reduced to eight hundred rank and file from 25th December. They re-
1806 mained at Chichester and Arundel in 1806, and

proceeded to Ipswich in January, 1807; in July 1807
following they marched to Richmond; and, after having been reviewed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, they proceeded to Canterbury, where they remained twelve months.

In November, 1808, His Majesty appointed 1808
to the colonelcy of the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons the first lieutenant-colonel, Major-General Francis Hugonin, in succession to Lord Dorchester, deceased.

Meanwhile the war had extended from the Continent to the Peninsula; and a series of astonishing successes enabled the French Emperor to contemplate the reduction of Portugal and Spain under his authority. Portugal was occupied by French troops; Joseph Bonaparte was seated on the throne of Spain; and a British force was sent to aid the patriots of the two kingdoms in their resistance to the tyrannical proceedings of Napoleon. Portugal was delivered by British skill and valour, and Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN MOORE was advancing into Spain, when the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons were ordered to Portsmouth, where eight troops embarked for the Peninsula in December; but before the transports sailed, news arrived of the overthrow of the Spanish patriots, and of the retreat of Sir John Moore, when the troops disembarked, and marched to Chichester and Arundel.

1809 After the fall of Sir John Moore at Corunna, and the return of the army from Spain, the British forces in Portugal were augmented; and in the beginning of April, 1809, eight troops of the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons, mustering seven hundred men and horses, again embarked at Portsmouth, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, and before the end of that month they were occupying quarters at the capital of Portugal, without any other diminution of numbers than the loss of ten horses on the passage. The two depôt troops left in England, occupied Shoreham barracks.

In May the eight troops in Portugal advanced a few stages up the country to Abrantes, where the army was assembled under Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, after its return from Oporto. The third dragoon guards and FOURTH dragoons were formed in brigade under Brigadier-General Henry Fane.

Leaving Abrantes towards the end of June, the British army, mustering upwards of twenty thousand men, moved along both banks of the Tagus, and entering Spain, co-operated with the Spaniards under General Cuesta, and drove the French, under General Victor, from Talavera de la Reyna. The Spanish authorities failing to fulfil their engagements, further operations were retarded from the want of provisions. Mean-

while the French were concentrating, and the 1809
Spanish general having pushed his troops rashly forward, the British commander, apprehending some disaster, sent two divisions of infantry and all the cavalry across the little river Alberche, to Cazalegas.

The French, being reinforced, suddenly passed the Guadarama, drove the Spanish cavalry from Torrijos, routed six thousand men at Alcabon, and forced General Cuesta back in disorder towards the Alberche; when the British quitted Cazalegas, and taking post between the frightened Spaniards and the enemy, covered the retrograde movement along the banks of the Tagus to the plains of *Talavera*, where a front of battle was formed across the valley, from the river Tagus on the right, to the mountains on the left. The heavy brigade of cavalry, consisting of the third dragoon guards and FOURTH dragoons, under Major-General Fane, with the fourteenth and sixteenth light dragoons, under Major-General Anson, the whole under Lieut.-General Sir William Payne, were employed in covering the retreat, on the 26th and 27th of July, across the Alberche: they also advanced, and supported Major-General Mackenzie's division, which was warmly engaged in and near the wood on the Alberche, while the army was moving into position; and the regiment subsequently took post behind the left-centre of the infantry.

1809 In the evening of the 27th, a few French horsemen rode boldly up to General Cuesta's lines and fired their pistols, which was answered by a volley of musketry, and was followed by the flight of several thousand Spaniards in a panic. As the sun was sinking, the enemy attacked the left of the British lines with great fury, the contest became vehement; and the flashes of musketry in the dark indicated the resolution of the combatants; finally the French were repulsed; the fighting ceased; the bivouac fires blazed up on both sides, and Major-General Fane's brigade proceeded to the rear in quest of forage, and to water their horses at the Tagus.

At day-break on the 28th, the enemy resumed the attack on the British left; but were again repulsed; the fighting ceased at nine o'clock, and was not resumed until the afternoon. At two, dark masses of imperial troops crowned the table land and heights opposite the British left, even to the valley; eighty pieces of artillery sent forward a tempest of bullets, and the French soldiers rushed to battle: another column advanced up the great valley on the enemy's right, and the contest raged with incredible fury. During the heat of conflict the third dragoon guards and QUEEN'S OWN dragoons, moving into the plain, advanced to charge one of the adverse columns; but the order was countermanded, and they sup-

ported in echellon, the charge of the twenty-third 1809
light dragoons and first hussars, King's German legion, on the French infantry advancing up the great valley. Napoleon's veterans having been driven back, the heavy cavalry brigade was posted, during the remainder of the day, in the valley to keep the enemy in check. A furious attack on the centre having been repulsed, the French retired, covered by skirmishers and the fire of artillery. The British, having sustained the brunt of the battle,—being exhausted by toil and want of food, and reduced to less than fourteen thousand sabres and bayonets, could not pursue; the Spaniards remained stationary, and at six o'clock the firing had ceased.

The FOURTH dragoons had three men and six horses killed; ten men and seven horses wounded. Their conduct during this hard-contested battle was subsequently rewarded with the honour of bearing the word "TALAVERA" on their guidons and appointments; and their commanding officer, Lord Edward Somerset, received a medal.

"The battle of Talavera was one of hard, "honest fighting; and the exceeding gallantry of "the troops honoured the nations to which they "belonged*;" but want of provisions, and the apathy of the Spaniards to the calamities of their

* Colonel Napier's *History of the Peninsular War.*

1809 allies, occasioned the conquerors to undergo extreme suffering: at the same time the return of the army under Joseph Bonaparte, and the approach of another French army, commanded by Marshal Soult, from the direction of Salamanca, rendered a retrograde movement imperative. The British crossed the Tagus at Arzobispo, on the 4th of August, and proceeded towards Deleytoza covered by the heavy brigade.

The FOURTH dragoons were bivouacked near Truxillo several days; on the 10th of August they were again in motion, and, after occupying for nine weeks an unhealthy station near Merida, on the banks of the Guadiana, where ninety officers and men died of a pestilent fever, they proceeded into cantonments, and subsequently removed to the valley of the Mondego in Portugal. The British commander was rewarded with the dignity of Baron Douro and Viscount Wellington.

1810 During the winter the Spanish forces were defeated, captured, or dispersed; the enemy was considerably reinforced, and in the spring of 1810, three hundred thousand French were in the peninsula. The British general restricted his operations to the defence of Portugal.

The brigade composed of the third dragoon guards and FOURTH dragoons, was commanded by Brigadier-General the Honorable G. de Grey;

and when the French army, commanded by 1810
Marshal Massena, Prince of Esling, advanced to invade Portugal, the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons were employed in various evolutions designed to retard his operations. The British and Portuguese gradually withdrew before the more numerous legions of the enemy. After the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, the FOURTH dragoons were stationed at Celerico, from whence they retired across the Mondego river, and on the 19th of September encamped in front of Mortagua. The enemy passed the little river Criz, and obliged the British dragoons to quit the plain and take to the hills behind Mortagua. Lord Wellington having resolved to show a front of battle on the rocks of *Busaco*, retained the FOURTH dragoons and three squadrons of light cavalry in the position, and sent the remainder to the low country about Milheada.

While advancing upon Lisbon, and vaunting they would drive the English into the sea, the legions of Napoleon saw the rocks of Busaco bristling with bayonets. These warlike bands, accustomed to victory, made repeated attempts to storm the heights on the 27th of September; but were driven back, upon each occasion, with immense slaughter. The FOURTH dragoons stood prepared for action on the high ground, during the conflict, and when the enemy turned the posi-

1810 tion by a flank movement, and the allied army retired to the lines of Torres Vedras, the regiment covered the movements of the left column which marched by the sea coast from Coimbra to the lines, during which retreat not an infantry soldier was disturbed by the advance of the enemy.

The lines of *Torres Vedras* presented a series of works, connected with ranges of rocks and mountains, which covered the approach to the capital of Portugal. The French commander discovered this formidable barrier to his progress, with astonishment, and paused ere he ventured to commit his troops in an attack upon these stupendous works. The only attempt he made whilst he remained in front of the Lines, was to storm the fort of Sobral, in which he met with singular discomfiture.

The opposing armies confronted each other; although no general engagement took place, individual acts of distinguished gallantry occurred, and the following are considered worthy of a place in this record.

As Serjeant Beardmore, of the QUEEN'S OWN, was patrolling with *five* dragoons of the regiment, near Torres Vedras, he encountered a serjeant and *twelve* French musketeers, who formed at the entrance of a village to oppose him. Although the enemy was above two to one, British courage

did not quail; the FOURTH rushed sword in hand 1810
against their opponents, and broke in upon the astonished musketeers, who were all taken prisoners.

A piquet of the third dragoon guards and FOURTH dragoons was posted near Torres Vedras, under the command of Captain Lord Burghersh of the former corps, who sent forward Serjeant Shepherd of the FOURTH, with six troopers, to patrole. As this party was advancing along a narrow lane, a strong detachment of French cavalry approached. The serjeant, knowing it to be of importance that the piquet under Lord Burghersh should have timely notice of the enemy's approach, despatched one man with intelligence; and coolly formed the remainder across the road, and held the enemy in check, for a sufficient length of time to enable the piquet to turn out. Lord Burghersh made a special report to the commanding officer of the FOURTH dragoons, of the intrepidity and distinguished good conduct of Serjeant Shepherd.

The Prince of Esling, discovering the impracticability of forcing the British commander's formidable position, withdrew to Santarem during the night of the 14th of November, and took up a new line of cantonments. The QUEEN'S OWN dragoons advanced, and took post between Santarem and the lines of Torres Vedras.

1810 The enemy occupied a formidable position, extending from the right bank of the Tagus along the mountains of Santarem, covering the rich plain of Golegao, and inclosing an immense tract of fertile country, where he awaited the co-operation of additional forces to enable him to complete the conquest of Portugal. The British general endeavoured to confine the French within as narrow limits as possible, and to attack their detachments and harass their foraging parties: the FOURTH dragoons were employed on piquet and on out-post duty, and in patrolling between the two armies.

1811 For three months the hostile legions confronted each other, and some desultory fighting occurred. During the fourth month, Marshal Massena having consumed the resources of the country, and lost a considerable number of men by disease, was obliged to withdraw. At day-light on the morning of the 6th of March, 1811, the enemy's empty camps at Santarem were discovered, and Lord Wellington moved forward in pursuit. The QUEEN'S OWN followed the enemy eight days; a sharp skirmish occurred at Pombal, some brisk fighting took place at Redinha, and on the 14th of March the enemy's rear-guard was driven from a strong position at Casal Nova; after which the FOURTH dragoons formed part of the force which was detached, under the orders of Marshal Beres-

ford, from the main army, to confront the French 1811
forces in Spanish Estremadura.

The British and Portuguese, under Marshal Beresford, passed the Tagus at Tanois, and proceeded by Pont de Lor, Oralo, and Portalegre, on Campo Mayor, from whence the enemy were driven with some loss. Olivenza was besieged and captured. Operations were commenced against the strong fortress of *Badajoz;* and the FOURTH dragoons, having crossed the Guadiana, were employed in several movements connected with covering the siege. On the 16th of April they moved from the camp at Santa Marta, and arriving near *Los Santos,* encountered a brigade of French cavalry. The third dragoon guards, the FOURTH dragoons, and thirteenth light dragoons, advanced against the enemy, who was charged, defeated, and pursued above six miles; and above two hundred French dragoons were taken prisoners.

Marshal Soult having concentrated his forces, advanced to relieve Badajoz, and the allies took up a position at *Albuhera,* where a general engagement was fought, in which the regiment had an opportunity of greatly distinguishing itself.

A little before nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th of May, a French division, preceded by ten guns, and accompanied by a strong body of cavalry, issued from the woods in one heavy column of attack, and, advancing towards the

1811 bridge of Albuhera, attempted to force a passage. Two squadrons of the FOURTH dragoons, under the command of Captain Dalbiac, with two squadrons of the thirteenth, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Muter, drove back the French cavalry which had crossed the bridge, and, although exposed to a severe cannonade, succeeded in keeping the enemy's dragoons in check in that quarter during the whole of the day.

While the two squadrons under Captain Dalbiac were at the bridge, the other two, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, were posted near the right of the position. The enemy developed his main attack against the right of the allied army, and a change of position was necessary: the Spanish general, Blake, delayed to put his troops in motion until the enemy's columns appeared on his right, when he commenced the evolution; but before this was completed, the French opened a tremendous cannonade, accompanied with a heavy fire of musquetry, and their cavalry menacing to charge, the Spaniards were thrown into disorder, and they fell back. A brigade of British infantry rushed up the hill; a heavy rain prevented objects from being distinctly seen; and the English regiments were charged in the rear by four regiments of the enemy's Polish lancers and hussars. The two squadrons of the FOURTH were among the British cavalry which

dashed upon the lancers with signal gallantry, and 1811
their charge was executed with such spirit and effect, that the infantry had time to retire and re-form their ranks; many officers and men, who had fallen into the enemy's hands, also obtained their liberty, and the fusilier brigade had an opportunity of gaining a most important part of the position, which led to the overthrow of the enemy. The two squadrons were afterwards employed in covering the right of Major-General Cole's division, and were exposed to the fire of the French artillery.

After four hours of serious fighting, the enemy was driven back, and the allied army stood triumphant on the field of battle. "The trophies "of the French were five hundred unwounded "prisoners, a howitzer, and several stand of "colours. The British had nothing of that kind "to boast of, but the horrid piles of carcases "within their lines told, with dreadful eloquence, "who were the conquerors*." The loss of the QUEEN'S OWN was four rank and file and twenty horses killed: Captain Holmes, Lieutenant E. Wildman, Adjutant Chantry, one serjeant, and eighteen men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton was rewarded with a medal, and the regiment was honoured with the privilege of

* NAPIER.

1811 bearing the word "ALBUHERA" inscribed on its guidons and appointments.

On the following morning the hostile armies confronted each other, but on the 18th Marshal Soult withdrew towards Llerena, and the cavalry of the allied army followed the French line of retreat.

The allies advanced to *Usagre*, a town built upon a hill, and covered towards Los Santos by a river with steep and rugged banks, having on that side only one outlet by the bridge. Marshal Soult sent General Latour Maubourg with the French cavalry to scour the country beyond Usagre; and upon his approach with superior numbers, the British horsemen retired across the river, and the third dragoon guards and FOURTH dragoons took post behind a rising ground beyond the bridge. The fourth, twentieth, and twenty-sixth French dragoons dashed through the town, crossed the bridge, and formed on the flank of the third dragoon guards, and in front of the FOURTH dragoons, themselves presenting two fronts. The opportunity was immediately seized; the two British regiments raised a loud shout, and rushed sword in hand upon their adversaries. The French were instantly broken, and they fled towards the bridge, which was choked with the remainder of their cavalry advancing to their support. The fugitives, being closely pursued by the third dra-

goon guards and FOURTH dragoons, turned to the 1811
right and left, and endeavoured to save themselves among some gardens situated on the banks of the river, and many of them jumped off their horses and endeavoured to escape on foot. The British troopers pursued with eagerness, sabred many men and took one hundred prisoners.

The siege of Badajoz was recommenced, and the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons formed part of the covering force upon that occasion. An immense French army advancing to relieve the garrison, the allies withdrew across the Guadarama, covered by the FOURTH dragoons, and went into position on the Caya, where the French generals did not venture to attack them.

In July the service troops of the regiment were reduced from eight to six, and the supernumerary officers and men were ordered to join the depôt troops in England.

In August the regiment was removed from the Alentejo, and employed in September in services connected with the blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo. Marshal Marmont having advanced with sixty thousand men, and above a hundred pieces of artillery, to relieve the blockaded fortress, attacked the troops at El Bodon, and the FOURTH dragoons were brought into position, and took part in the movements connected with the retreat from Guinaldo, and the fighting at Aldea

1811 de Ponte. After the enemy had withdrawn, the regiment went into cantonments.

Napoleon recalled from Spain seventeen thousand imperial guards for the Russian war; the Polish battalions and several detachments were drafted; the invalids were sent to France, and the French army in Spain was diminished in numbers sixty thousand men. The execution of the imperial decree for these changes, and other circumstances, occasioned *Ciudad Rodrigo* to be left exposed to the allies, and Lord Wellington suddenly recalled his troops from their winter quarters to besiege this important fortress. The QUEEN'S OWN dragoons advanced and took their turn in the out-post duty. Ciudad Rodrigo was
1812 taken by storm on the 19th of January, 1812, and Lord Wellington was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain;—Marquis of Torres Vedras in Portugal;—and Earl of Wellington in Great Britain.

In February the FOURTH dragoons were formed in brigade with the fifth dragoon guards, and third dragoons, under Major-General Le Marchant, and proceeded to the Alentejo. In March the brigade, having crossed the Guadiana, formed part of the van of the covering army in the advance to the foot of the chain of mountains called the Sierra Morena, and took the out-post duty during the siege of *Badajoz*, which fortress

was captured by storm on the night of the 6th of 1812
April. The French army advancing to the relief of the besieged city, retired.

Major-General Le Marchant's and Major-General Anson's brigades of cavalry, having been sent, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, in pursuit of the enemy, succeeded in coming up with his rear-guard, and were engaged in a gallant affair at *Llerena*, on the 11th of April, when the superiority of the British cavalry was well established. On this occasion, after a forced march of twenty miles, the fifth dragoon guards, and the light brigade, supported by the third and FOURTH dragoons, charged and routed a large body of French cavalry, in sight, and within gunshot, of the enemy's rear-guard of ten thousand men. In the cavalry orders issued on this occasion, by Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, it was stated, "The order which was pre-
" served by the troops in pursuing the enemy,
" and the quickness with which they formed after
" every attack, do infinite credit to the command-
" ing officers, and afford a convincing proof of the
" good discipline of the several regiments. The
" lieutenant-general was very much satisfied with
" the conduct of the third and FOURTH dragoons,
" in supporting the fifth dragoon guards and
" Major-General Anson's brigade."

The regiment subsequently accompanied the

1812 forces under the Earl of Wellington to Portugal: the enemy having retired from Castello Branco, it returned a short distance, and was stationed at Flora de Rosa; but again advanced in the beginning of June, and was employed in the operations by which the French were driven from Salamanca; this was followed by the siege of the forts at that place.

Marshal Marmont advancing to relieve the forts, the allied army took position on the heights of St. Christoval; the infantry, heavy cavalry, and the guns crowning the summit of the heights, the FOURTH dragoons being stationed near the village of Villares. About five o'clock on the evening of the 20th of June, the French cavalry approached; the English light dragoons made a forward movement; the French opened six guns, and the British retired to their former ground near Monte Rubio and Villares. The FOURTH dragoons had two horses killed, one serjeant, one private, and one horse wounded.

The capture of the forts was followed by a retrograde movement of the French army to Tordesillas, and the allies followed their opponents. Marshal Marmont being reinforced, and expecting the co-operation of additional troops, crossed the Douro, on the 16th of July, and made head against the allies with signal audacity. After a series of manœuvres, retreats, and skir-

mishes, which continued for a period of five days, 1812
during which the two armies were constantly in sight, and often within gun shot of each other, the Earl of Wellington placed his army, on the evening of the 21st of July, a cheval on the river Tormes, about three miles above *Salamanca*. The FOURTH dragoons crossed the river at the ford of Santa Marta, and bivouacked at night on the south bank opposite the town; the brigade being formed in contiguous columns of squadrons. About ten o'clock at night a dreadful thunder-storm occurred; the rain descended in torrents, broad sheets of lightning illuminated the sky; the terrified horses of several regiments broke loose, and galloping wildly about in the dark, trampled upon and disabled a number of men; but the FOURTH dragoons had linked their horses well together, and not one of them broke from the ranks, although the whole were violently agitated.

On the following morning the hostile armies confronted each other, and Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, of which the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons constituted a part, moved from its bivouac ground, and formed line in the centre of the British position to check the French cavalry. The brigade subsequently took ground to its right, and passing the village of Arapiles formed in support of the fourth and fifth divisions.

1812 As the French general manœuvred to gain the road to Ciudad Rodrigo, the Earl of Wellington watched his opponents' movements from the summit of a rock, and detecting an injudicious evolution, he ordered his divisions forward, and the battle commenced. A favourable opportunity for a charge of the heavy cavalry occurring, the fifth dragoon guards, and third and FOURTH dragoons, commanded by Major-General Le Marchant, advanced against a body of French infantry posted at the entrance of a wood: the soil being light, and the wind high, the dragoons were soon enveloped in a thick cloud of dust. The following very spirited account of their charge is given by Colonel Napier, in his admirable History of the Peninsular War.

"While Pakenham, bearing onward with a "conquering violence, was closing on their flank, "and the fifth division advancing with a storm of "fire on their front, the interval between the two "attacks was suddenly filled with a whirling cloud "of dust, which moving swiftly forward carried "within its womb the trampling sound of a charg-"ing multitude. As it passed the left of the "third division, Le Marchant's heavy horsemen, "flanked by Anson's light cavalry, broke forth "from it at full speed, and the next instant twelve "hundred French infantry, though formed in "several lines, were trampled down with a terrible

"clamour and disturbance. Bewildered and 1812
"blinded, they cast away their arms and ran
"through the openings of the British squadrons
"stooping and demanding quarter, while the
"dragoons, big men and on big horses, rode
"onward smiting with their long glittering swords
"in uncontrollable power, and the third division
"followed at speed, shouting as the French
"masses fell in succession before this dreadful
"charge.

"Nor were these valiant swordsmen yet
"exhausted. Their own general, Le Marchant,
"and many officers had fallen, but Cotton and all
"his staff were at their head, and with ranks con-
"fused, and blended together in one mass, still
"galloping forward they sustained from a fresh
"column an irregular stream of fire which emptied
"a hundred saddles; yet with fine courage, and
"downright force, the survivors broke through
"this, the third and strongest body of men that
"had encountered them." Lieutenant Norcliffe, Serjeant Cattle*, and about thirty men of the FOURTH dragoons, having passed through the wood and gained the lead, were distinguished for the dauntless manner in which they plunged

* Serjeant Cattle's most gallant conduct attracted the attention, not only of his own officers, but also of Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, commanding the cavalry, and of Colonel Elley, the deputy adjutant-general.

1812 into the enemy's column, and trampled and cut down their opponents; the lieutenant was severely wounded in the head*. Serjeant-Major Chambers was also conspicuous for the gallantry with which he rushed upon the ranks of the enemy. This column of infantry having been disposed of, the commanding officer of the FOURTH, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, led the right squadron against a French battery, with signal intrepidity, and captured five guns. "The French "left was entirely broken, more than two thousand "prisoners were taken, the French light horsemen "abandoned that part of the field, and Thomiere's "division no longer existed as a military body. "Anson's cavalry, which had passed quite over "the hill, and had suffered little in the charge, "was now joined by D'Urban's troopers, and took "the place of Le Marchant's exhausted men; the "heavy German dragoons followed in reserve, and "with the third and fifth divisions and the guns "formed one formidable line two miles in advance "of where Pakenham first attacked, and that im-"petuous officer with unmitigated strength still "pressed forward spreading terror and disorder "on the enemy's left."

Such were the splendid results achieved by

* Lieutenant Norcliffe lay bleeding on the field during the night, but was found at day-break in the morning by some of his own men.

about eight hundred British sabres. The prowess 1812
and daring impetuosity of the fifth dragoon guards, and the third and FOURTH dragoons, seconded by the light brigade, contributed materially to the decisive overthrow of the French army, with the loss of eleven guns and two eagles. The conduct of the three regiments was commended in the public despatch, and in general orders. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Somerset of the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons, was rewarded with a gold medal, and the royal authority was afterwards given for the regiment to bear on its guidons and appointments the word "SALAMANCA." Its loss was one serjeant and seven rank and file killed; Lieutenant Norcliffe, two serjeants, and eighteen rank and file wounded; sixty-four horses killed and wounded.

The wreck of the French army made a precipitate retreat, and the allies followed by as rapid marches as circumstances would admit: after a short halt at Valladolid, the army advanced towards the capital of Spain.

On the 12th of August the Earl of Wellington entered Madrid at the head of the British and German brigades of heavy cavalry, the command of the former brigade having devolved, on the death of Major-General Le Marchant, at Salamanca, on Colonel the Honorable William Ponsonby. The regiment halted a week in the capital of Spain, and subsequently proceeded to

1812 St. Ildefonso, where it was cantoned a few days. It subsequently marched to Valladolid, and advanced with the army to the vicinity of Burgos; the French there made a stand, and the fifth dragoon guards, and third and FOURTH dragoons, were ordered to the front; but the enemy withdrew before the army could form for the attack.

During the siege of the castle of *Burgos*, the FOURTH dragoons formed part of the covering army; and the concentration of the enemy's forces having rendered a retrograde movement necessary, the troops underwent much fatigue and privation, during the retreat to the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo; the FOURTH dragoons subsequently occupied cantonments on the banks of the Mondego, near Coimbra.

1813 Crossing the Mondego, in April, 1813, the regiment proceeded to the north of Portugal, where it remained a short time. Meanwhile preparations were made for opening the campaign, and the augmented numbers of the British, with the improved organization and discipline of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, afforded sufficient grounds for anticipating the most brilliant success. Napoleon's fatal expedition to Russia, in which he exhausted a most powerful army; the exertions of the continental states; and the operations of the allies in the Peninsula, threatened that gigantic power which had sprung out of the French

revolution with destruction; and the throne of 1813
Napoleon, the disturber of Europe, was already shaken.

The QUEEN'S OWN dragoons were brigaded with the same regiments as in the preceding year, commanded by Major-General the Honorable William Ponsonby. They proceeded during the month of May, with the forces under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, through the province of Tras-os-Montes, and, traversing a mountainous region deemed nearly impracticable for an army, gained the banks of the Esla; while the Marquis of Wellington advanced by the direct road on Salamanca; and Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill moved on the same point from Estremadura. The French position on the Douro was thus turned, and they retreated, closely followed by the allies. The FOURTH dragoons were directed, with the remainder of the brigade, on Valencia, and passing through that town, advanced on Burgos. Arriving on the 12th of June at the heights of Estepar, they espied the French rear-guard, which was driven in confusion on Burgos, where several divisions of the enemy's forces were concentrated. During the following night the French blew up the castle of Burgos, and retiring behind the Ebro, prepared to defend the passage of that river; but the allied army moved to its left, passed the stream near its source, and turned

1813 the flank of the position. The FOURTH dragoons passed the Ebro at Puenté de Arenas, then traversed a mountainous region by rugged and narrow passes and defiles, while the French fell back on *Vittoria*, where they formed a front of battle to oppose the further advance of the allied army.

The British commander concentrated his forces on the river Bayas, and advanced on the morning of the 21st of June to attack the French army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. The FOURTH dragoons supported the infantry during a sharp engagement of several hours. Owing to the nature of the ground, the cavalry were unable to charge until the close of the engagement, when they dashed forward and completed the rout and discomfiture of the enemy. The gallant bearing of the regiment on this occasion was rewarded with the honour of displaying the word "VITTORIA" on its guidons and appointments; and its commanding officer, Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, received an additional honorary distinction.

After pursuing the wreck of the French army, in the direction of Pampeluna, the regiment was employed in endeavouring to intercept a French division under General Clausel, which was stationed at Logrono at the time the battle of Vittoria was fought. This division having escaped

to France by the pass of Jaca, the FOURTH dra- 1813
goons halted at Tafalla eleven days, when, forage becoming scarce, they moved to Laraga. Meanwhile the allied infantry had penetrated the Pyrenean mountains; but towards the end of July they were forced back by the French under Marshal Soult, and the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons were called to the foot of the mountains near Pampeluna, to support the infantry; after the repulse of the enemy, the regiment went into cantonments, and remained in that part of Spain as a reserve to the blockade of Pampeluna.

Having passed the winter among the Spanish 1814
peasantry, and obtained an accession of numbers by remounts from England, the FOURTH dragoons advanced, in the spring of 1814, through the lofty Pyrenees; halted two days at St. Jean de Luz, and afterwards moved by Bidart upon the Adour, crossed that river on a bridge of boats, and followed the route of the French, who were retreating before the allied army.

Thus, after five years' hard service in the Peninsula, in which the FOURTH dragoons had the honour of having taken a distinguished part in driving the French out of Portugal and Spain, they traversed the interior of France in triumph; the legions of Napoleon retreating before them. They were engaged in the movements by which the French were driven from *Tarbes* on the 19th

1814 of March, and were directed to turn the enemy's right flank at Rabastens. Following the retreating army, they crossed the Garonne, at St. Roques, by a pontoon bridge, on the 31st of March; and, having been withdrawn in consequence of the bad state of the roads in this direction, they passed the river a second time at Grenade, on the 4th of April, and advanced to Grissales, having a strong piquet of the brigade on the road to Montauban. These movements were followed by the battle of *Toulouse*, on Easter Sunday, the 10th of April. The brigade, consisting of the fifth dragoon guards, and third and FOURTH dragoons, supported the Spanish infantry, and by its firm countenance, enabled them, after having been thrown into some confusion, to re-form their ranks. The brigade also saved the Portuguese guns from being captured by the enemy; and subsequently supported Lieutenant-General Clinton's division. At length the enemy was driven from his works into the town. The QUEEN'S OWN dragoons had two men and five horses killed, Cornet Burrows, Assistant-Surgeon Hilson, six men, and thirty-one horses wounded. The commanding officer, Major Hugonin, son of the Colonel of the regiment, received a gold medal; and the royal permission was afterwards given for the regiment to bear the word "TOULOUSE" inscribed on its guidons and appointments.

These splendid achievements, in which the 1814
QUEEN'S OWN dragoons had the honour to take part, with the operations of the forces of Russia, Austria, Prussia, &c., overthrew the power of the imperious and tyrannical Napoleon Bonaparte, who was forced from the throne of France, and the Bourbon dynasty was restored. The war being thus terminated, the FOURTH dragoons went into cantonments among the French peasantry for about a month; and on the 1st of June commenced their march through France to Boulogne, which long journey was completed in the middle of July. On the 19th Major-General the Honorable William Ponsonby expressed in orders "the high sense he entertained of the uniformly "excellent conduct of the brigade, both in quar-"ters and in the field;" and observed to the three regiments, "It is a circumstance as gratifying "to him, as it is creditable to themselves, that, "during the whole period of their service, they "have in no one instance, collectively or indivi-"dually, incurred animadversion in general orders, "and that no individual of the brigade has been "brought to a general court-martial. With equal "truth the major-general can assert, that upon "every occasion which has presented itself of "acting against the enemy, either regimentally or "in brigade, they have nobly sustained the supe-"riority of the British cavalry, and fully justified

1814 " the high opinion repeatedly expressed of them by
" his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The three
" regiments will ever have to congratulate them-
" selves on its having fallen to their lot to be in
" the brigade employed on the 22nd of July,
" 1812 (battle of Salamanca), in that glorious and
" effectual charge which contributed in so eminent
" a degree to decide the fate of the day, and to
" secure the signal and complete defeat of the
" French army."

The FOURTH dragoons embarked at Boulogne on the 19th and 20th of July, for England, and landed on the 20th and 21st. In August they were reviewed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the commander-in-chief, on Hounslow heath, upon which occasion every horse was brought effective into the field.

The regiment afterwards proceeded to Litchfield, where a reduction of two troops was made in the establishment. After halting at Litchfield a week, it marched to Liverpool, where it embarked for Ireland, and landing at Dublin, was stationed in that city five months.

1815 Leaving Dublin in February, 1815, the headquarters proceeded to Carlow, with detachments at Athy, New Ross, Fethard, Clonmel, Limerick, &c., and while occupying these stations, the royal authority was received for the regiment to bear the word "PENINSULA" inscribed on its guidons

and appointments, "in commemoration of its ser- 1815
"vices in Portugal, Spain, and France, under the
"command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wel-
"lington."

On the return of Bonaparte to France, Europe was again involved in war, and the establishment of the regiment was augmented. The head-quarters were removed to Clonmel in September; and in November to the new cavalry-barracks at Cahir; at the same time detachments of the regiment were extended over the south of Ireland, and occupied twenty-six different stations.

In these quarters the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons 1816
remained, with some partial changes in the out- 1817
stations, until 1818, when three troops and the 1818
head-quarters proceeded to Cork, three to Limerick, one to Fermoy, and one to Bandon. The regiment had in the mean time been placed on a peace establishment.

Orders were received in the autumn of this year for the regiment to be clothed and equipped as a corps of LIGHT CAVALRY, and its title to be changed to the "FOURTH, or QUEEN'S OWN REGI-
"MENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS." The alteration of the clothing took place, and the change of title was made on the 25th of December following. The new uniform was blue, with yellow facings, and silver lace.

The regiment embarked at Waterford in June, 1819

1819 1819, for England, landed at Bideford, and, occupying Exeter, Plymouth, and Taunton, was employed on coast duty.

1820 In the spring of 1820 the regiment marched to Birmingham and Coventry; from whence it was removed in May to Croydon and Lewisham, where it was stationed during the trial of Queen Caroline, and afterwards marched to Canterbury.

1821 In July, 1821, the FOURTH light dragoons marched to Greenwich and Blackheath, on the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty King George IV. On the 24th of that month, they were reviewed in brigade with the Scots greys and ninth lancers, on Wormwood Scrubs, by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, and afterwards occupied Romford barracks, where arrangements were made for their proceeding to the East Indies.

On the removal of the remains of the late Queen Caroline from Hammersmith, for embarkation for Germany, the regiment furnished the escorts for the procession from Romford to Harwich, where a detachment of two hundred men formed a guard of honor over the royal body until it was embarked for Germany.

The arrangements for proceeding to India having been completed, on the 31st of December eight troops, consisting of five hundred and forty-two non-commissioned officers and men, com-

manded by Colonel Dalbiac*, marched from 1821
Romford barracks, and embarked on board the Honorable East India Company's ships "Dunira" and "Duke of York;" and the depôt troop proceeded to Maidstone.

The regiment arrived at Bombay in the middle 1822
of May, 1822, was immediately transhipped on board of small vessels, and, proceeding to the Gulph of Cambay, landed at Tankaria Bunder, and reached its destination at Kaira, in Guzerat, in the beginning of June, with the loss of only one man, who died on the passage.

On arriving at Kaira, Colonel Dalbiac assumed the command of the northern districts of Guzerat, and that of the regiment devolved on Major Sale.

The regiment remained at Kaira until October, 1825
1825, when three squadrons, commanded by Major Sale, marched towards Cutch, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Bhooj, the capital; forming part of the field force under Colonel Napier, and afterwards under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott. On 1826
the breaking up of the field force, the regiment returned to Kaira, where it arrived on the 1st of April, 1826. Towards the end of this year, the regiment having suffered most alarming losses

* Now Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., colonel of the regiment.

1826 from the effects of the climate in Guzerat, the sick and convalescents, then amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven in number, were embarked in boats at Cambay, and proceeded to Bombay. The remainder of the regiment, amounting to no more than one hundred and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men, marched from Kaira towards Poonah, in the Deccan; proceeding by Surat and the inner coast road to Callian and Panwell, where they arrived on the 1st of Feb-
1827 ruary, 1827, and halted seven days. At this station one hundred and ninety-seven recovered men joined from the hospitals at Bombay and Colabah.

On the 9th of February, the regiment ascended the Bhore Ghaut, and encamped on the 14th near Kirkee, while the barracks erecting near that village were completing*.

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* The following return shows the loss of the regiment from fever, cholera, and other diseases, from the date of its arrival in India in May, 1822, to the 16th of April, 1827.

Anno.	Officers.	Non commissioned Officers and Soldiers.
1822	3	52
1823	„	61
1824	6	77
1825	3	101
1826	„	195
1827 to 16th April	„	14
Total	12	500

[NAMES

On the 21st of June the regiment took pos- 1827
session of the new barracks at Kirkee; from whence two squadrons were detached in September against the refractory Rajah of Koolapore, in the Mahratta country, who had levied war on some of the neighbouring chiefs, in direct opposition to the government. A detachment from the forces of the Madras and Bombay presidencies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Welsh, appeared before the fort of *Koolapore* early in November; the rajah, being intimidated, tendered his submission, and subscribed to the conditions required of him. Affairs being thus satisfactorily arranged, the Bombay troops retraced their steps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, of the QUEEN'S OWN light dragoons, to Poonah, the capital of the Deccan, where they arrived in December, and the two squadrons of the FOURTH arrived at the head-quarters at Kirkee on the 1st of January, 1828. 1828
The cholera broke out among the men, when the

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

1822.	1824.	1825.
Capt. Jarmy.	Capt. Sale.	Capt. Burrows.
Lieut. Lindsay.	„ Barlow.	Lieut. Murray.
Surgeon O'Donnel.	Surgeon Todd.	„ Bulkeley.
	Lieut. Anderson.	
	Qr.-Mr. Allan.	
	Vet.-Surg. Bird.	

1828 two squadrons were near the river Kistna, and carried off one troop serjeant-major and nine private soldiers.

1829 Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., commanding the Poonah division of the army, inspected the regiment in May, 1829, and expressed his entire approbation of its appearance and discipline. It was joined by several detachments from England, and became as healthy and efficient as any corps in India.

1830 On the 2nd of August, 1830, orders were issued for the regiment to wear *scarlet* clothing, and for the lace to be changed from silver to *gold*. Scarlet clothing was accordingly supplied to the 1832 regiment in 1832.

1836 On the decease of General Francis Hugonin, the colonelcy of the QUEEN'S OWN light dragoons was conferred on Lieut.-General Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B., from the royal dragoons, by commission dated the 31st of March, 1836.

In July of this year, King William IV. was pleased to approve of the colour of the facings of the regiment being changed, from light yellow or straw colour to green.

1837 The years 1837 and 1838 were distinguished 1838 by events which appeared to menace the safety of the British possessions in India, and the conduct of several powers indicated the formation of projects hostile to the interests of England in that

quarter of the globe. At that period Shah 1838
Shooja-ool-Moolk, the sovereign of Affghanistan, who had been removed from his throne by a rebellion among his subjects, and his kingdom divided among several chiefs, was residing in the British dominions in Asia, and the restoration of this monarch to his throne appeared to be the most effectual plan for promoting the safety of the English possessions in the East. To accomplish this object, and achieve a change in the aspect of affairs beyond the river Indus, an army was assembled, which was styled the "ARMY OF THE INDUS."

Two squadrons of the QUEEN'S OWN light dragoons, amounting to three hundred and nineteen officers and soldiers*, (sixteen officers and three hundred and three of all other ranks,) marched from Kirkee, on the 7th of November, 1838, under the command of Major Daly, for Bombay, to embark for the Sinde, with the view of tra-

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* Names of the officers employed in the expedition to Affghanistan.

Lt.-Col. JOHN SCOTT, commanding a brigade of cavalry.

Major FRA. D. DALY, commanding the detachment.

Captains, H. Master, Sir R. A. Jackson, B. N. Ogle, R. R. Gillispie (brigade major).

Lieutenants, R. D. Campbell, P. Kemp, J. F. Janvrin, A. Scudamore, W. Drysdale, I. R. I. Coles.

Cornets, I. F. Fitzgerald, I. A. Todd.

Assistant Surgeons, Graves, and Dartnell.

1838 versing that country to the Indus, and taking part in the restoration of the sovereign of Affghanistan. Some interruption was met with in the advance through Lower Sinde, from the hostile disposition of the chiefs of that country, who were, however, forced to submit; and in the early part
1839 of 1839, the army continued its march towards the Indus. This celebrated river was passed in February, and the soldiers traversed sterile plains, desert regions, and lofty mountains, suffering from a scarcity of water, and exposed to the attacks of the predatory tribes of Belooches. After marching through the wild regions of the Bolan Pass, between snow-capped mountains, with gloomy craigs rising perpendicularly in awful grandeur on either side, the soldiers entered a barren country, where a scarcity of provisions occasioned them to be placed on half-rations, the native followers on quarter rations, and scarcely any forage could be procured for the horses.

Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties, the British troops under Lieut.-General Sir John (now Lord) Keane, ascended formidable mountains, and traversed barren wastes, with patient fortitude; and as they penetrated the country of Affghanistan, the Barukzye chiefs, who governed the western portion of the kingdom, fled; Shoojaool-Moolk entered *Candahar* in triumph, and the British troops pitched their tents in the grassy

meadows near the city; preparations were then 1839
made for bringing the remainder of the Shah's dominions under submission to his authority.

The army left Candahar towards the end of June, moved along a sterile valley, between mountains of rock, to the Turnuk river; then advancing up the right bank, passed the boundary of the territory recently governed by the Barukzye chiefs, traversed the country of the Ghilzees, and appeared before the fortress of *Ghuznee*, garrisoned by three thousand Affghans who had determined on a desperate defence. On the morning of the 23rd of July this fortress was captured by assault; the cavalry regiments were stationed round the town, to prevent the escape of the garrison, and to check the Affghan cavalry assembled in the neighbourhood. The FOURTH light dragoons were actively employed in this service, and intercepted many fugitives. But when the Affghan horsemen learnt the fate of the town, they fled towards Cabool, leaving their camp equipage.

From Ghuznee the army advanced upon *Cabool*, the capital of Eastern Affghanistan. Dost Moohummed Khan assembled a numerous host to oppose the march, but ascertaining that his soldiers had resolved to abandon him, he fled with a body of select cavalry, leaving his artillery in position near Urghundee; and the British

1839 army, advancing by triumphant marches to the capital, replaced Shah Shooja upon the throne of his ancestors. The conquest of the Dooranee empire was thus accomplished with a spirit and rapidity which reflected lustre on the British arms; and the royal authority was afterwards given for the FOURTH light dragoons to bear the words "AFFGHANISTAN," and "GHUZNEE," on their guidons and appointments, to commemorate their services in this splendid enterprise. Lieut.-Colonel John Scott received the cross of companion of the Bath, and the second class of the order of merit of the Dooranee empire; Major Daly also received the third class of the Dooranee order, and was promoted to the rank of lieut.-colonel; and the whole of the officers and soldiers present at the storming of Ghuznee were presented with a medal by the restored shah, which her Majesty the QUEEN VICTORIA has authorized them to accept and wear.

The FOURTH light dragoons encamped near Cabool two months. The plans of aggression which menaced British India had been defeated, and a just impression of the British energy, resources, and character, had been confirmed in Central Asia.

On the 16th September the two squadrons left Cabool on their return to the British dominions through the Ghilzie Hills and Bolan Pass, by

Shikarpore to Sukker. At Shikarpore the cholera broke out, which carried off Captain Ogle and thirteen men, in the course of a few days. 1839

The march was resumed on the 12th of January, 1840, and the squadrons arrived at Kurachee on the 27th February; whence, after some delay for want of boats, they sailed for Bombay and joined the head-quarters at Kirkee on the 30th of March. 1840

The regiment was relieved in India by the arrival of the fourteenth light dragoons at Kirkee on the 19th of September, 1841. One hundred and eighty-two non-commissioned officers and privates volunteered to remain in India, and were permitted to transfer their services to other corps. In October, the remainder, consisting of four hundred and seventy-three, of all ranks, were formed into six troops, and on the 28th of the same month the head-quarters marched on route to Bombay, for embarkation for England, on which occasion the following general order was issued. 1841

"The Honorable the Governor in Council "having, with the sanction of the government of "India, ordered the embarkation for England of "the FOURTH, or QUEEN'S OWN, regiment of light "dragoons, his excellency the commander in chief "has the greatest pleasure in availing himself of

1841 "this suitable occasion, to express the high respect "he entertains for this valuable corps, which "landed in India in the month of May, 1822, and "which appears from the records in this Presi- "dency to have continued in good order, and in "a perfect state of efficiency, for that protracted "term, exceeding nineteen years.

"In issuing the necessary instructions for the "march of the FOURTH light dragoons to the "point of embarkation, his excellency feels it, in "justice to this corps, to be a duty he owes to "the service, and to himself, to express, in public "orders to the army, his unqualified approbation "of the orderly and soldierlike conduct of the "regiment in all respects, and on all occasions, "and for the kindness and good feeling which it "has evinced towards the natives generally, and "especially for those who have formed the public "establishment of the corps entertained by order "of government.

"This very creditable state of things entitles "Lieutenant-Colonel Fendall, in particular, who "has for a great many years commanded the "regiment, as well as the officers, non-commis- "sioned officers, and privates, to the fullest ex- "pression of the commander in chief's thanks, "nor should mention be omitted of Brevet Lieu- "tenant-Colonel Daly, who has occasionally com- "manded, and whose zeal, activity and ability,

"justly warrant the laudatory specification of his 1841
"name.

"The commander in chief will now take leave "of the FOURTH light dragoons, with the sincer- "est wishes that every prosperity and happiness "may attend them, and his excellency feels assured, "that whenever their country may again require "their services in the field, their ambition will be "to rival the glory of their predecessors, to gain "fresh renown, and, if possible, to gain brighter "laurels than those which the regiment has "already earned by its services in this country, "and its conduct and gallantry in former years "in the great battles during the Peninsular "war*."

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* Abstract of the loss of officers and men during the time the regiment was in India.

Year.	Officers.	Men.	Year.	Officers.	Men.
1822	3	52	1832		15
1823		61	1833	1	16
1824	6	77	1834	3	9
1825	3	101	1835	2	10
1826		195	1836		21
1827		44	1837	1	23
1828		44	1838	1	20
1829		22	1839	2	57
1830	1	28	1840	1	25
1831		16	1841	4	30
		Total.	20	28	866

1842 The first division embarked in the "Repulse" on the 6th November, and after touching at the Cape and at St. Helena, disembarked at Gravesend on the 28th March, 1842. The second division embarked on board the "Mary" on the 7th November, and after touching at the Cape, disembarked on the 12th March, 1842. Two non-commissioned officers, and ten privates, died during the passage. The regiment on arrival in England was stationed at Canterbury.

Immediately on the return of the regiment to England, an order was received for its reduction to the home establishment of 335 men, and 271 horses; and on the 15th April, it received from the ninth lancers, which were about to embark for India, 258 horses of a very excellent description, and in the highest possible order.

Queen Victoria having been graciously pleased to direct, that Her Majesty's Light Dragoons should again be clothed in blue, the regiment resumed blue clothing on 1st April, 1842.

On the 24th June Lieut.-Colonel Fendall, after having served in the regiment nearly thirty-four years, and commanded it ten years, retired from the army by the sale of his commission, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Francis D. Daly.

Upon the decease of General Lord Edward Somerset on the 1st of September, 1842, Her

Majesty Queen Victoria was most graciously 1842
pleased to confer the Colonelcy of the QUEEN'S OWN light dragoons upon Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., from the third regiment of dragoon guards; his commission as Colonel of the FOURTH or QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT DRAGOONS, bearing date 24th September, 1842.

In October the regiment was removed from Canterbury to Brighton, where it is stationed at the conclusion of this Record of its Services, on the 31st December, 1842.

THE QUEEN'S OWN REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS has performed one hundred and fifty-seven years of meritorious service, throughout the whole of which period it has preserved a high reputation. Few circumstances are more remarkable or praiseworthy in the history of the FOURTH REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS, than the extraordinary celerity with which upon several occasions it has recruited its ranks, and recovered its efficiency for service in the field. The formation of the regiment commenced in July, 1685, and in October of the same year it was reviewed by the King and complimented on its appearance. The severe losses it sustained at Almanza, in 1707, were so speedily replaced, that the regiment, which did not land in England until May, 1708, was again embarked for service in an efficient state in the course of the same year. The serious loss, which it sustained

1842 by the surprise at the pass of Melle, in July, 1745, was followed by such active measures for recruiting and remounting the regiment, that it embarked for Holland in February, 1747, in a high state of discipline and efficiency. Its brilliant career under Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsular war, and particularly its gallant conduct at the battle of Salamanca, reflect the highest credit on the corps; its subsequent services in India for a period of twenty years, to which the Governor-General bore the most honourable testimony, added to its previously acquired fame; and the uniform good conduct of the regiment on all services on which it has been employed, as detailed in the foregoing pages, has occasioned it to stand deservedly high in the estimation of its Sovereign, and of the Country.

1843.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

OF

THE FOURTH,

OR THE QUEEN'S OWN

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The Honorable John Berkeley.

Appointed 17th July, 1685.

The Honorable John Berkeley was a descendant from the Barons Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, and his father, Sir Charles Berkeley, with his elder brother, Charles, afterwards Viscount Fitzhardinge and Earl of Falmouth, were conspicuous for their devotion to the royal cause during the troubles in the reigns of King Charles I. and Charles II*. John Berkeley was also distinguished for devotion to his sovereign; he served a short time in the life guards in the reign of Charles II., and in July, 1685, he raised a troop of dragoons for the service of James II., and was appointed colonel of the Princess Anne's, now Fourth, regiment of dragoons. Adhering to the Protestant interest, at the Revolution in 1688, he was deprived of his commission, but was restored by the Prince of Orange

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* Vide page 254, second edition, *Historical Record of the Life Guards.*

on the 31st of December of the same year. On the decease of his brother, in 1690, he succeeded to the dignity of VISCOUNT FITZHARDINGE. Having received an appointment at court, he retired from the army in 1693. He was many years treasurer of the chamber, also one of the tellers of the exchequer, which he held until his decease on the 19th of December, 1712.

THOMAS MAXWELL.

Appointed 28th November, 1688.

THIS officer served on the continent, in the Dutch war in the reign of Charles II., and in the summer 1685 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the PRINCESS ANNE'S, now FOURTH, dragoons. He was so far devoted to the interest of King James II., that he was entrusted with the colonelcy of the regiment on the removal of Colonel Berkeley in November, 1688. Refusing to take the oath required, he was removed by the Prince of Orange, and was not afterwards employed in a military capacity under the British crown.

THE HONORABLE JOHN BERKELEY, afterwards VISCOUNT FITZHARDINGE.

Re-appointed 31st December, 1688.

ALGERNON, EARL OF ESSEX.

Appointed 1st September, 1693.

THE EARL OF ESSEX was gentleman of the bedchamber to King William III., and attending his Majesty in the campaigns in Flanders, served at the battle of Landen in 1693, where he evinced great

personal bravery, and was rewarded with the colonelcy of the FOURTH dragoons in September following. In the reign of QUEEN ANNE his lordship was constable of the Tower of London. In 1706, he was appointed second in command of the expedition designed to make a descent on the French coast, under the Earl of Rivers, on a plan suggested by the Marquis of Guiscard; when contrary winds had occasioned the failure of this enterprise, he proceeded with the troops to Spain, and having united them to the army under the Earl of Galway, afterwards returned to England. He died on the 10th of January, 1710.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Appointed 24th April, 1710.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE served under King William in the Netherlands; and, on the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment of foot, which was disbanded at the peace of Utrecht. He served under the great Duke of Marlborough, and was conspicuous for a noble bearing, and a contempt of danger, which he exhibited in a signal manner at the sieges of Venloo and Ruremonde, at the battle of Oudenarde, and at the siege of the important fortress of Lisle. In January, 1709, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and his conduct at the siege of Tournay, the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet, and siege of Mons, was rewarded, in the following year, with the rank of lieutenant-general and the colonelcy of the FOURTH dragoons. In 1711 he had the honour of taking part in the forcing of the French lines at Arleux, and in the capture of the strong fortress of Bouchain. After the change in the

ministry, and the adoption of a new system of policy by the court, the well-known attachment of this officer to the Protestant succession occasioned him to be removed from his regiment; but on the accession of King George I., he was elevated to the peerage by the title of BARON of COBHAM, and in 1715 he was appointed colonel of the royal dragoons. In 1717, he was appointed governor of Windsor Castle; in 1718 he was advanced to the dignity of VISCOUNT COBHAM; and in 1719 he commanded an expedition against the coast of Spain, and after capturing Vigo, Rondendella, and Pont-à-Vedra, returned to England with a quantity of stores, which had been prepared for the use of the Pretender. In 1721 he was removed to the King's horse, now first dragoon guards. He was also one of the privy council, and governor of the island of Jersey; but resigned his appointments in 1733. On the change of the ministry, in 1742, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and in December of the same year King George II. conferred upon him the colonelcy of the first troop of horse grenadier guards. In 1744 he was removed to the sixth horse, now the fifth dragoon guards, and in 1745, to the tenth dragoons, the colonelcy of which corps he retained until his decease in 1749.

WILLIAM EVANS.

Appointed 12th October, 1713.

WILLIAM EVANS served in the wars of King William III., and at the commencement of hostilities in the reign of Queen Anne he was commissioned to raise a regiment of foot, with which he proceeded to the Netherlands in 1704, and served under the celebrated John, Duke of Marlborough. He sig-

nalized himself on numerous occasions during the campaigns from 1705 to 1712; was appointed brigadier-general in 1707, and major-general in 1710; and commanded a brigade of infantry three years, with credit to himself and advantage to the service. At the peace of Utrecht his regiment was disbanded, and he was appointed colonel of the FOURTH dragoons. He served in Scotland under the Duke of Argyle in 1715 and 1716; and charging at the head of the cavalry at the battle of Dunblain, had his horse killed under him, and was severely wounded in the head by an highlander. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and eventually to that of general, and was removed to the third horse, now second dragoon guards, in 1733. He held also the appointments of governor of Chelsea hospital, and surveyor of the meltings and clerk of the irons in the mint. His decease occurred on the 29th of January, 1740.

SIR ROBERT RICH, BARONET.

Appointed 13th May, 1735.

SIR ROBERT RICH descended from John Le Rich, who flourished in Hampshire about the time of Edward II. He entered the army in 1700, and gave such signal proofs of his courage and skill in the wars in the reign of Queen Anne, that, on the 24th of October, 1709, he was advanced to the command of a regiment of foot. At the peace of Utrecht his regiment was disbanded, and he remained for some time unemployed; but being distinguished for his loyalty and steady attachment to the Protestant succession, he was commissioned to raise in the summer of 1715 a regiment of

dragoons, which was instrumental in suppressing the rebellion which broke out that year; but in 1718 it was disbanded. The services of Sir Robert Rich were, however, not forgotten; he was appointed one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.); and on the 19th of November, 1722, King George I. appointed him colonel of the thirteenth dragoons; from which he was removed, in September, 1725, to the eighth dragoons; and on the 1st of January, 1731, to the seventh horse, now sixth dragoon guards. He was again removed in 1733 to the first troop of horse grenadier guards; and in 1735 to the FOURTH dragoons. He was a member of parliament, and governor of Chelsea hospital. He died in 1768.

THE HONORABLE HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY.

Appointed 3rd February, 1768.

THE HONORABLE HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, second son of Lord Conway, and brother of Francis, Earl of Hertford, was appointed lieutenant in the first foot guards in 1737, captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1741, and in 1746 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and promoted to the colonelcy of the fifty-ninth (now forty-eighth) foot. He was removed to the thirty-fourth foot in 1749, to the thirteenth dragoons in 1751, and to the fourth horse in 1754. In 1756 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1759 to that of lieutenant-general: he was removed to the royal dragoons in the same year. He commanded a division of the allied army in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in 1761;

and the British forces in Germany were placed under his orders during the absence of the Marquis of Granby. He was also one of the grooms of the bedchamber to his Majesty, and a member of parliament; and having voted against ministers on the great question of military warrants, in 1764, he resigned his court appointment and military commands; but in 1768 he was appointed colonel of the FOURTH dragoons. In 1770 he was removed to the royal regiment of horse guards; in 1772 he was promoted to the rank of general; in 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army; and in 1793, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. He died in 1795; at which period he was eldest general officer and first field-marshal in the army.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

Appointed 24th October, 1770.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER, son of Colonel Carpenter, who was killed at the head of the third foot guards at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, was many years an officer of the second troop, now second regiment, of life guards, in which corps he rose to the rank of lieut.-colonel, and in November, 1760, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and appointed aide-de-camp to the King. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1762; and obtained the colonelcy of the twelfth dragoons in 1764, from which he was removed to the FOURTH dragoons in 1770. He was a great favourite with King George III., who appointed him principal equerry in the royal establishment, and clerk marshal of the mews; and promoted him to the rank of lieut.-general in 1772, and to that of general in 1783. In the seventy-fifth year of his age he became so depressed

in spirits, that his medical attendant directed his servants to watch his motions narrowly; but he eluded their vigilance, and proceeding to Hyde Park, about five o'clock on the morning of the 8th of March, 1788, drowned himself in the Serpentine river.

JOHN LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, K.B.

Appointed 9th March, 1788.

JOHN-GRIFFIN GRIFFIN served many years in the third foot guards, in which corps he rose to the rank of major; he was also colonel in the army, and aide-de-camp to King George II., and in 1759 he was appointed colonel of the fiftieth foot; in 1760 he was removed to the thirty-third. He served during the seven years' war, in the capacity of brigadier-general, and afterwards as major-general; and in 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and created a knight of the most honorable order of the Bath. In 1766 he was removed to the first troop of horse grenadier guards; and in 1778 he was promoted to the rank of general. In 1784 His Majesty confirmed to General Griffin the vacant barony of LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN; and in 1788, when the horse grenadier guards were ordered to be incorporated in the new regiments of life guards, His Majesty appointed his Lordship to the colonelcy of the FOURTH dragoons. LORD HOWARD was promoted to the rank of field-marshal in 1796. He died in 1797.

SIR ROBERT SLOPER, K.B.,

Appointed 1st June, 1797.

THIS officer served many years in the tenth dragoons, in which corps he rose to the rank of major in

December, 1755; and in 1759 he was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the first dragoon guards, which corps he commanded in Germany in the seven years' war, and acquired the reputation of a good cavalry officer. The high state of discipline and efficiency in which he preserved his regiment on home service, procured him the approbation of King George III.: he was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1772; to that of major-general in 1777, and to the colonelcy of the fourteenth dragoons in 1778. He was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1782; to that of general in 1796, and was removed to the FOURTH dragoons in 1797: he was also governor of Duncannon fort. He died in August, 1802.

GUY LORD DORCHESTER, K.B.

Appointed 14th August, 1802.

GUY CARLETON entered the army at an early age, and served many years in the first foot guards, in which corps he was promoted to captain and lieut.-colonel in 1757, and he served in Germany, as aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in the same year. In 1758 he obtained the lieut.-colonelcy of the seventy-second foot; he was also promoted to the rank of colonel, and appointed quarter-master-general in America, where he served under the celebrated Major-general WOLFE, and was wounded at the battle of Quebec on the 13th of September, 1759. He also served under General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who accomplished the capture of Canada in September, 1760. In 1761 he commanded a brigade under General Hodgson, at the capture of Belle-Isle, where he was wounded; and in 1762 he gained great honour, at the head of the grenadiers and light infantry, at the reduc-

tion of the Havannah, where he was wounded in repulsing a sortie of the Spaniards on the 22nd of July. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in America in 1762; at the peace in 1763 his regiment was disbanded. Canada having been ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763, he was rewarded with the appointment of lieut.-governor of Quebec, and in 1772 he was appointed colonel of the forty-seventh foot, and promoted to the rank of major-general. While he was residing in Lower Canada, in the charge of that important province, the American war broke out, in 1775, and the United States sent a body of troops, under Colonel Montgomery, to invade Canada; when Major-general Carleton, having very few troops to oppose to the enemy, was forced to evacuate Montreal, and retire to Quebec. The American Congress sent a division under Colonel Arnold, to surprise Quebec; but this enterprise failed through the activity and vigilance of Major-general Carleton, who defended that fortress against the united American forces, and repulsed an assault made on the works, during a snow storm, in the depth of winter, on which occasion Colonel Montgomery was killed. The siege was afterwards turned into a blockade; but on the arrival of succours from England, in May, 1776, the Americans made a precipitate retreat. Major-general Carleton, having a sufficient force to enable him to take the field, soon drove the enemy out of Canada. He was nominated a Knight of the Bath, in reward for his distinguished services, and in the following year he was promoted to the rank of general in America. On the appointment of Lieut.-general Burgoyne, to command an expedition from Canada, against the United States, General Carleton

resigned the government of Canada, and returned to England. He continued to possess the confidence of his sovereign, who appointed him comn.ander-in-chief in America in 1781, and he retained that appointment during the remainder of the American war. In 1786 he was advanced to the peerage with the title of LORD DORCHESTER; in 1790 he was appointed colonel of the fifteenth light dragoons; and was promoted to the rank of general in 1793. His Lordship was also governor of Charlemont. On the decease of General Sir Robert Sloper, K.B., in 1802, King George III. nominated LORD DORCHESTER to the colonelcy of the QUEEN'S OWN regiment of light dragoons, which he retained until his decease, in November, 1808.

FRANCIS HUGONIN,

Appointed 9th November, 1808.

FRANCIS HUGONIN entered the FOURTH dragoons as cornet in 1768; was appointed lieutenant in the same corps in 1771, captain in 1775, major in 1787, and lieutenant-colonel on the 24th of February, 1794. His exemplary attention to all the duties of commanding officer, and the state of discipline and efficiency in which he preserved the regiment, procured him the special approbation of King George III., and of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1797, and to that of major-general in 1803; he served several years on the staff of the southern district. In 1808 His Majesty rewarded him with the colonelcy of the QUEEN'S OWN light dragoons; in 1810 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and to that of general in 1821. He died in 1836.

Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, G.C.B

Appointed 31st March, 1836.

Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, fourth son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, having adopted the profession of arms, was appointed to a cornetcy in the tenth regiment of light dragoons, (of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., was then commandant,) on the 4th of February, 1793, at the commencement of the struggle between Great Britain and the revolutionists of France, which terminated in the year 1815 in the triumph of the British arms. The progress of that eventful contest afforded his Lordship frequent opportunities for the display of professional ability and soundness of patriotic feeling. In December, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and to that of captain in August, 1794, during which period his regiment was employed on the royal escort duty. In 1798 he held the appointment of aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Rooke, who then commanded the Severn District, and was stationed at Bristol.

In 1799 he relinquished the comparative ease of home service, for the more arduous duties of the field. In his capacity of aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the expedition to Holland, Lord Edward Somerset's exertions afforded additional evidence of his zeal and activity, particularly in the action at Bergen-op-Zoom on the 19th of September, at Egmont-op-Zee on the 2nd of October, and in the subsequent operations of the army then employed in the United Provinces. Returning to England, after

the close of this campaign, he obtained his majority in the twelfth light dragoons, and he was serving with that regiment in Portugal, when he was removed to the twenty-eighth light dragoons in November, 1800.

On the 25th of December, 1800, he succeeded to the lieut.-colonelcy of the fifth foot, from which he was transferred, on the 25th September, 1801, to the FOURTH dragoons, which regiment he commanded for many years with credit to himself, and advantage to the service.

LORD EDWARD SOMERSET accompanied the eight troops of the QUEEN'S OWN dragoons, consisting of seven hundred men, which embarked for Portugal in 1809. His active services in the field during the Peninsular war added to his well-deserved reputation, and led to the acquisition of various honorary distinctions. In July, 1810, he acquired the rank of colonel, and was appointed one of the aides-de-camp to the King. His distinguished services at *Usagre* on the 25th May, 1811, for which he was thanked in Major-General the Honorable William Lumley's despatch, and his intrepidity at the brilliant charge of the heavy cavalry at *Salamanca*, where he captured several pieces of cannon, are blended with the military annals of the Peninsula. He continued in the command of the FOURTH dragoons in Spain, until his promotion to the rank of major-general, in June, 1813, when he was placed at the head of the hussar brigade, which he commanded with distinction upon various occasions in the *Pyrenees*, and in numerous actions and skirmishes in the south of France, particularly at the battle of *Orthes*, until the overthrow of Napoleon, and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty.

In the spring of 1815, when Napoleon violated the treaty of the preceding year, and regained temporary possession of the throne of France, LORD EDWARD SOMERSET was placed on the staff of the army in Flanders, and was appointed to the command of the first brigade of cavalry, which consisted of the two regiments of life guards, the blues, and the King's dragoon guards. The achievements of this brigade at Waterloo are too well known to require any comment beyond the testimony borne to its bravery in the Duke of Wellington's public despatches. Suffice it to say, that Lord Edward's heroism at the charge on the French cuirassiers, his courage during the hard-contested sword-fight which ensued, and his calm yet determined conduct during the three days' arduous struggle,—excited the admiration of all who had the opportunity of witnessing the glories of that eventful period. His lordship's services were continued on the staff of the army of occupation in France until its return to England in 1818.

On the 15th of January, 1818, LORD EDWARD SOMERSET was appointed to the colonelcy of the twenty-first light dragoons, from which he was removed to the seventeenth lancers on the 9th of September, 1822: after the occupation of France by the allied armies had terminated in 1818, he was appointed by His Majesty to the staff of Great Britain as inspecting general of cavalry, which appointment he held until his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in May, 1825. In November, 1829, he was transferred to the royal dragoons, and in 1836 to his old regiment, the FOURTH light dragoons. He succeeded to the rank of general on the 23rd November, 1841.

During the years 1829 and 1830 his Lordship held the appointment of Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, and for a short time in 1835 that of Surveyor-general of the same department.

LORD EDWARD SOMERSET wore a cross and clasp, commemorative of his bravery as commanding officer of the FOURTH light dragoons at Talavera and Salamanca, and of his services as major-general at Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; and a medal for the battle of Waterloo. His Lordship was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815, and in October, 1834, he was advanced to the first class of that Order. His foreign decorations embraced the Knighthood of Maria Theresa of Austria; of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; and of St. Wladimir of Russia.

His Lordship represented the county of Gloucester in Parliament for a period of nearly twenty-eight years, having previously been member for the town of Monmouth.

His decease occurred on the 1st of September, 1842.

The many estimable qualities of this lamented nobleman will be long held in affectionate remembrance by his companions in arms, and by his numerous surviving relatives and friends. Strict in the performance of his public duties, and exemplary in the exercise of private virtue, he has bequeathed to his posterity an unsullied name, and the reputation of a distinguished and talented officer, and an honourable man.

Sir James Charles Dalbiac, K.C.B.

Appointed 24th September, 1842.

Sir Charles Dalbiac has to bless the tyranny of Louis XIV. that made him an Englishman. He is descended from an ancient family in France, which in former times held high distinction and considerable possessions in that country. But in nothing was the family so distinguished as by its devoted and uncompromising adherence to the Protestant faith during centuries of persecution, till driven, for conscience sake to abandon all the considerations of fortune, and kindred, and country. In the massacre of St. Bartholomew (24th August, 1572) four out of seven brothers of the name, who were then residing in Paris, fell under the knife of the assassin; the other three escaped and fled into Languedoc, where they and their descendants were suffered to remain in comparative security till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, when some of the descendants of those branches of the family, amongst whom the grandfather of Sir Charles (then a boy) was one, took refuge in England. And it is a circumstance extremely worthy of remark, that among the numerous French Protestants of distinction who sought protection in Great Britain, at that period of inveterate persecution, there was scarcely one whom God did not prosper.

Sir Charles Dalbiac never served in any other corps as a regimental officer than in the Fourth dragoons. He entered the regiment as cornet 4th July, 1793; was promoted to lieutenant 24th February, 1794; to captain, 11th October, 1798; to major, 15th October, 1801; to lieutenant-colonel, 25th April, 1808; to

colonel, 4th June, 1814. He served as second lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington from 1809 to 1813, and was engaged in the battles of Talavera and Salamanca, and in the cavalry affairs at Campo Mayor, Los Santos, and Llerena. On 31st December, 1821, he embarked with his regiment for Bombay, where he was appointed to the command of the northern districts of Guzerat, and inspecting officer of the horse artillery and cavalry of the Bombay army. He was promoted to major-general 27th May, 1825, and returned to England. In August, 1828, he was appointed to the staff of Ireland, and to the command in Dublin; removed in August, 1830, and appointed inspecting-general of cavalry in Great Britain, which he held till promoted to lieutenant-general, 28th June, 1838; he was then appointed president of the Acting Committee of the Consolidated Board of General Officers. On the 1st January, 1839, he was appointed colonel of the third regiment of dragoon-guards; and upon the death of General Lord Edward Somerset, in September, 1842, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was most graciously pleased to transfer him from the third dragoon-guards to the colonelcy of the FOURTH, or QUEEN'S OWN regiment of light dragoons, in which corps he had discharged the duties of regimental officer during thirty-two years, for nearly one-half of which period he had held the personal command.

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THE

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FOR some years past it has been the cause of much regret among our own scholars, as well as among those of foreign countries, that there has existed no organ for the discussion and illustration of a branch of knowledge—the knowledge of antiquity—which once was, and to some extent still is, the pride of our country. Latterly our scholars have had no direct means of communicating with one another, or of becoming acquainted with one another's labours. The great Reviews, for obvious reasons, seldom notice works relating to classical antiquity; and the consequence has been that works of acknowledged merit in this department of literature have rarely received that share of public attention which they deserve, and have sometimes remained unknown to the great body of classical students. The same has been the case, but to a much greater extent, with the productions of continental scholars. Foreign countries have had still fewer opportunities of learning how classical studies were faring with us, and a pretty general belief has arisen that classical studies here were decaying or nearly extinct. Now although it cannot be denied, that at a recent period of our literary history there has been a falling off in classical studies, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, in the production of great and standard works, and that we who used to take the lead in these matters, are now in a great measure led by others, yet it is at the same time an indisputable

fact, that within the last twelve or fifteen years the study of classical antiquity has been reviving among us, and that its importance in education and in the cultivation of the mind and of taste in general, has been more universally recognised.

Several attempts have been made within the last few years to fill up the existing deficiency in our periodical literature, and to establish a journal devoted to classical antiquity, but various difficulties have from time to time prevented the realization of the plan. These difficulties are now overcome, and owing to the generous support which the Editor has received from many distinguished scholars, the final arrangements have been made for the publication of the Classical Museum, and the first part is now ready. It is hoped, that the scholars of this country will unite in lending their assistance in establishing and supporting a journal, the want of which has been felt painfully by all who take an interest in classical pursuits.

The subjects which the Classical Museum will embrace are: the Languages, History, Geography, Religion, Literature, Political and Social Institutions, Laws, Arts and Sciences of the ancients; and nothing will be excluded which throws light on any point of antiquity. Papers upon the early history and literature of our own country, and discussions upon Oriental literature, as far as it has any bearing upon or connexion with classical antiquity, will likewise occasionally be inserted in the pages of this journal. Biblical criticism and all subjects of a religious or theological nature will be excluded. The Classical Museum will appear in quarterly parts, and contain,—

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In the case of Original Essays and Reviews the Writer's name will always be attached to his article.

Communications for the Editor may be addressed to the care of the Publisher, Mr. John W. Parker, West Strand, London.

The following Works have been Published during the Present Season.

The Choral Service of the United Church of England and Ireland; being an Enquiry into the Liturgical System of the Cathedral and Collegiate Foundations of the Anglican Communion. By the Rev. John Jebb, A.M., Rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire; late Prebendary of Limerick. Octavo. 16*s*.

Arundines Cami, sive Musarum Cantabrigiensium Lusus Canori, collegit atque edidit Henricus Drury, M.A. New Edition. 12*s*.

Speculum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, or Some Account of the Principles of the Reformation of the Church of England. By John Hartland Worgan, M.A., Curate of Calthorpe, Leicestershire. Octavo.

Architectural Notes on German Churches, with Notes of a Tour in Normandy and Picardy. By the Rev. William Whewell, B.D., F.R.S., Author of *The History of the Inductive Sciences*, &c. A Third Edition, with Additions. 12*s*.

A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive; being a Connected View of the Principles of Evidence, and the Methods of Scientific Investigation. By John Stuart Mill. Two Vols., Octavo, 30*s*.

On the Nature of Thunderstorms, and on the Means of Protecting Buildings and Shipping against the destructive Effects of Lightning. By W. Snow Harris, F.R.S., &c. Octavo, with numerous Illustrations. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Practical Remarks on Gout, Rheumatic Fever, and Chronic Inflammation of the Joints. Being the Croonian Lecture for 1843, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, by R. B. Todd, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. Post Octavo, 7*s*. 6*d*.

On Spasm, Langour, Palsy, and other Disorders termed Nervous, of the Muscular System. By James Arthur Wilson, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to St. George's Hospital. 7*s*.

The Spirit of Mathematical Analysis, and its Relation to a Logical System. By Dr. Martin Ohm, Mathematical Professor at Berlin. Translated from the German, by Alexander John Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. 4*s*.

Mens Corporis; a Treatise on the Operations of the Mind in Sleep. By Fountain Hastings Elwin, Esq., Lincoln's Inn. Post Octavo, 10*s*.

A Manual of Christian Antiquities; or, an Account of the Constitution, Ministers, Worship, Discipline, and Customs of the Early Church; with an Introduction, containing a Complete and Chronological Analysis of the Works of the Antenicene Fathers. By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. New Edition, Octavo, with a Copious Index, 18*s*.

Christmas Day, and other Sermons. By Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, and Professor of English Literature in King's College, London. Octavo, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Sermons Preached at Reading. By the Rev. Francis Trench, M.A. Octavo, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Lives of Eminent Christians. By the Rev. R. B. Hone, M.A., Vicar of Hales Owen. Containing Lives of John Bradford, Archbishop Grindal, and Judge Hale. Fourth Volume, 4*s*. 6*d*.

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